The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 228, BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

For Brindisi.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads via	Tons.
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	—	—
10th "	Maloja	12500	—	—
17th "	Macedonia	8000	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	—	—
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	6000	—	—
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	—	—
5th Dec.	China	8000	edina	12500
12th "	Persia	6000	—	—
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H Nomura	6148	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B Tsuda	3908	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K Iisuno	6265	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST
INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
ENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
8, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8350	3rd Feb.	—
City of Glasgow A&C	6346	—	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	—
City of Paris A&C	9339	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	—
Trafford Hall A&C	6231	—	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	—
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	—	21st "	—
City of Benares A&C	6984	—	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8350	9th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	—

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Sailing.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	899
Liverpool	605	957	453	704
London via Marseilles and from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted to each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 149

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 5th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.
(Weekly.)
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S.S. CHAKDARA 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 1st October, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
29th September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up to-date place for
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388		8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs	Return Rs
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	899
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	—

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries Tea Planters, etc
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leaves.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

NOVELTIES
DISCLOSING
A PROGRESSIVE ART.

New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond and fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:—
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort, suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED MOTOR CAR 2 seater second-hand, good condition. Apply P. O. Box 233 Bombay. 3965

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHIER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED about 30ft. x 7ft. SECOND-HAND BOILER of about 100 lbs. B. P. Apply stating age to B. J. JAMBUSARWALLA, Broach. 3915

WANTED.—An European F.A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2594

WANTED—Rs. 5,000. Gentleman holding good position requires loan on personal and other sound security. Apply Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3955

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for teachers' post in Government Schools, in the Nagpur Circle.

Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur Circle, Nagpur, C. P. 2603

WANTED a LADY GRADUATE DOCTOR with MIDWIFERY experience. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150. Private visiting allowed, good prospects. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, 3954 Bhawnagar State.

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to THE MILITARY SECRETARY. To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State. 2603

WANTED a Second Clerk in Cantonment Office, Aurrangabad, pay H. S. Rs. 40 per mensem. Must be highly recommended by his present European employers. He should be able to typewrite and keep books and files carefully. A highly efficient, capable and honest man will have a good prospect for promotion to Head Clerk on H. S. Rs. 70 rising to H. S. Rs. 80 per mensem. Anglo-Indians or Parsee candidates will be also considered. Clerks from other Cantonment offices will be favourably considered if specially recommended by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Apply direct to the Cantonment Magistrate, Aurangabad. 2601

WANTED from 1st October, temporary Head Driver, with First Class Engineers Boiler Act Certificate, for Lucknow Water Works for three months; half quarters free, pay Rs. 160 per mensem only, no other allowances whatsoever. Apply in writing to SUPERINTENDENT, IN-SOLE-CHARGE, Lucknow Water Works, sending copies of certificates and reason of leaving last employment.

By order,
W. E. BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board.
Municipal Office,
Lucknow:
The 22nd September 1914, 2602

WANTED.

WANTED for Deesa Cantonment a SANITARY INSPECTOR, must be a man of education and previous experience. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem and Rs. 10 horse allowance. Applicants to forward copies of testimonials stating qualifications, caste, etc.

Apply to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deesa. 2604

WANTED an experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. Maximum Salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination within the Bombay Presidency, after the Races on February 28th, 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot. 2602

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Telephone Department, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

Applicants should be Electrical Engineers having sound up-to-date knowledge of Telephony. Experience of laying Telephone cables is essential.

The appointment will, for the first year, be probationary and terminable on one month's notice on either side.

Applications giving qualifications, nationality and age together with copies of testimonials and quoting the terms regarding salary, etc., on which they are prepared to accept the appointment should reach. Undersigned by the 1st November, 1914.

MIR AHMED ALI,
Secretary to Government,
H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, Deccan 2603

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CONCERT GRAND PIANO. Erard. In perfect condition. Apply Box No. 909 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3969

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.," c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TO HOUSE PAINTERS & DECORATORS.—We have a quantity of Temerare Washable Distemper at especially reduced rates for quantities. For further particulars apply to W. H. THORNS & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3963

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona. or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3464

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR; 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET a very good FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with Electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3961

TO BE LET immediately EXTENSIVE and WELL-LIGHTED SHOP PREMISES in WATERLOO MANSIONS recently vacated by Messrs. McALPIN & Co. Very prominent situation, having frontages on both Esplanade and Mayo roads. Also a smaller Shop, capitally suited for a motor car show-room, will be available in the same building from 16th November 1914. For rent etc. apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 3919

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE KHAN BAHADUR PHIROZE HOSANG DASTUR MEMORIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers of the abovenamed fund will be held at 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, 1914, at 5-15 p.m., (B. T.), 6-55 p.m., (S. T.), to receive and adopt the audited statement of accounts and balance sheet of the fund, and to determine the disposal of the balance of the fund with the Secretaries.

J. B. PETIT,
3969 For Self and Co-Secretary.

PUSHKAR FAIR.

THE PUSHKAR HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held this year from the 29th October to the 3rd November, 1914.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.
Ajmer the 22nd September, 1914. 2609

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following work and they will be received by the Undersigned till 12 noon on the 21st October, 1914:—

(1) Certain items of Earthwork in mile No. 63. Nira R. B. Canal, Chainage 3,30,300 to 3,32,640, approximate value of work Rs. 30,000.

2 Blank Forms of Tenders and specifications for work to be done can be had at the Office of the Undersigned at Malsiras during office hours on all working days on payment of Re. 1 upto and including the 20th October, 1914.

3. The sum of Rs. 300 in currency notes should accompany each Tender as earnest money.

4. The final authority to sanction the Tender will be the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, whose decision will be final and no reason will be assigned for accepting or rejecting any Tender.

S. B. TYABJI, A.M.I.C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District.
Malsiras, 23rd September, 1914. 2610

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 30th day of September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. on Esplanade Road and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., at the corner of Meadow Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale.) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly made household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, bookstands, rich upholstered drawing room suite, orient iron-framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., hornless gramophone with stand and records, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown dresses, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, rich engravings, rich glass ware and crockery, table ornaments, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of an English gentleman. The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1914.

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THE UNGEON OF DESPAIR.

A Drama in Three Parts by M. C. de Morthon?

CAST:—

Pierre Dornage	M. Kemm
Jean Varnier	M. Pierre Magnier
Robert Gallier	M. Dharsay
Marie Renoir	Mdlle. Noiseux.
Suzanne Varnier	

A DRAMA CONTAINING TENSE AND THRILLING SITUATIONS.

IT WILL BE TALKED ABOUT.

This means the Realization of every manager's fondest hope.

MOUTH TO MOUTH PUBLICITY.

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PATHE'S WAR FILMS.

By those daring men with the cigarette stained fingers who hang on the smoke of the battlefield

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

Prize Shows:—Sat. Sun. 5 to 6-30.

POPULAR PRICES

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AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

will be given by the Pupils

OF THE

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL

On October 18th 1914 at 5 p.m.

IN THE

Y. W. C. A. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained

At the School or the

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Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved ,, Rs. 1.

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BANDMANN OPERA Co.

Tonight for the first time in Bombay
The smartest musical farce of recent years

Tues. and Wed Sept. 29th and 30th. — "OH! OH!! DELPHINE!!!"

From the Shaftsbury Theatre, London.

Thurs. and Fri. Oct. 1st and 2nd. — "THE MARRIAGE MARKET"

Saturday, Oct. 3rd. — "THE BALKAN PRINCES"

Doors open at 8-30 · Commence at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, 15. Orchestra Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5.
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THE BATTLE OF MANILLA.

ATHROBBING AND NERVE THRILLING WAR DRAMA.

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COME & SEE WHAT A BATTLE IS REALLY LIKE!

ATTACKED BY A LION. IN BLOSSOM TIME.

Two of the best Dramas of the season.

Our Exclusive Feature. | WAR CARTOONS | Series No. 6 This Week.

Showing Portraits of Famous War Personalities.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE SIR JOHN FRENCH, ETC.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

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If you desire to witness the Present War Scenes

"THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO"

5,000 FEET FILM

will fully serve your purpose.

Specially arranged at the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

To give the most lively idea of the present ig War

Mind, a marked contrast Between

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and

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Commencing Saturday 26th September

Every Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.

The Film has been secured through the kindness of Mr. J. F. Madon of Calcutta he worthy proprietor of Elphinstone Bioscop e Co.

L[illegible] THEATRE

FOR THE

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Wednesday the 30th September 1914

AT 3 p. m. (S. T.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON

AN URDU PLAY

HOOR-I-ARAB

Tickets to be had at 4, Waterloo Mansions or Mrs. Cassumali Jafferbhai, 11, Cuffe Parade.

Stage Box, Rs. 25; Other Boxes Rs. 20 each

Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Ladies servants, 8 as.

Entire proceeds will be given to

LADY WILLINGDON'S WAR RELIEF FUND

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

JAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS'

DANCE

Proceeds in aid of the War Fund)

IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON

FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

TICKETS:

Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

Dancing: From 9-30 p.m. to 2-30 a.m.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*)
MR. A. L. GRENSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*).
MR. H. M. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).
MESSRS. ASHTON, RILEY, A. C. ROBBINS.
& BROWN AND REED.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

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Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms; Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
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AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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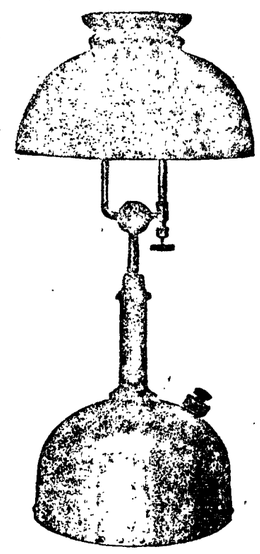

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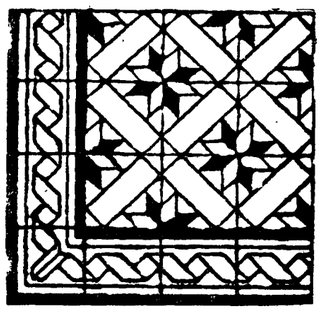

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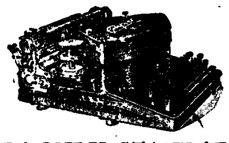

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To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and outside conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH. English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avenury House, Newhall street, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this Paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners as low as 30th, 40th, etc.

Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul Do, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

THE VEDDAS OF CEYLON.

THEIR PRIMITIVE HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

At the general meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held on Saturday the 19th instant, at the Colombo Museum, an interesting lecture was given by Mr. Frederick Lewis on his recent explorations in the country of the Veddas, the aboriginal inhabitants of the island. Mr. Lewis began by giving an outline of the country explored by him. The area traversed by him included the whole of the Maha Vedi Rata, a portion of the Buttula Vedi Rata and a slice of the Panama Pattu, thus embracing a great portion of the country shown as Lamba Karna according to Sanscrit, Pali and Sinhalese authorities or Bocani, according to Ptolemy and Pliny. A map of the area described was displayed and this helped in a great measure to follow the discourse. The lecturer dwelt at length on the history of the region from ancient times. The points of interest he enumerated were the "Vedda Pass" to-day known as *Katupellelagalla*, through which it is stated that the ancient road to Buttalu passed; the "Westminister Abbey" hills, or Govindahela, and the several rock caves, the dwellings of the Veddas. In some of the caves mentioned were found images of Buddha in ruins. "The prevailing idea held" said the lecturer, "is that these places of worship and other dagobas were of Kowantissa's time." There were dagobas at Manawela, Kandankankuttiya, and Wattegama. The lecturer obtained his information from different sources at different times and the replies he received to his questions, he said, were very similar. At Panama, he had the good fortune to meet with a man, who though known as Dissan Hamy was the grandson of Welagamwate who was a real Vedda, who resided with his claw in Lenama country on the north side of the Kumbukkan river. From him the lecturer received a considerable amount of information, which was corroborated by others of whom he made enquiries.

THE VEDDA'S DIET.

The Veddas lived mostly on the flesh of animals; such as pig, deer, monkeys, squirrels and iguanas. They hunted in small parties and they always kept dogs to assist in the chase. They used bones and sometimes spears, but the women took no part in the hunting, and only received such fragments of meat, as their husbands threw at them! The men and women wore no clothing except on ceremonial occasions, when the former wore a sort of loin cloth made out of the bark of the Ritti tree (Austiaris toxicania); and the latter used a sort of skirt of leaves attached to a string belt round the waist. The Veddas wore no ornaments such as rings either in the ears or on the fingers, but a necklace of shells (*bellan*) was sometimes worn by the younger women. They did not sing nor did they laugh, but for amusement they would toss leaves in the air, in order to watch how they would flutter to the ground. They practised "Mantrams" as a protection against wild beasts or to charm certain animals to come within shooting distance. The only domestic animal was the dog which was carefully preserved and given pet names to.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

The women were kept in a rigid state of subjugation; and could not converse with any person other than their own relations or husband, any departure from this rule being punished by instant death. The children were born in the residing caves, no separate place being set apart for such domestic events. At death, a form of grave was dug and the body was laid therein, the grave being covered with thorns to keep away jackals and other wild beasts. The Veddas believed in *yakku* in so far as certain of those spirits caused sickness while the benevolent *yakku* protected them from dangerous animals, snakes, etc. They had no knowledge of time or of the days of the week, all they knew being that time was divided into light and darkness at regular intervals. Fire was obtained by drilling a piece of *vilang* wood with a second stick of the same species, placing round the drilling rod tinder made from *warra* floss and finely crushed leaves. The flint and steel was also used, but this appears to have been during the period of transition from the wild to the civilized states of *Vedda* evolution.

FONDRESS FOR ARROWS AND TOBACCO.

Tobacco was obtained by bark. This was done by the Vedda clearing a small space under a tree in the neighbourhood of a village and then hanging up some meat or a vessel containing honey, after which the Vedda would retire into the forest. The trader in arrows or tobacco on finding some meat thus hung up would replace this by hanging up tobacco or arrows or both Should the merchant attempt to take the meat, unpaid for, he would be watched by the Vedda till a favourable opportunity occurred of shooting him, so honesty was found to be the best policy. Of names, the commoner among Vedda males were Saranagammahe, Velagammahe, Kurakolagammahe, Pothanagammahe, and of females Pothani and Mahapothani were the commonest. The general cast of feature was reminiscent of the North American Indian, in that the nose and cheek bones were strongly pronounced. The Vedda's knowledge of "spoor" was remarkable, his quick eye at once detecting any animal track while his knowledge of plants was remarkable.

A PIGMY RACE.

A point of great interest the lecturer brought out was with reference to a once existing race of Pigmy people called the *Nittawo*. The lecturer said he was indebted to Mr. Codrington, C.C.S., for first learning the name. The headman near Givamtale Andawe in the Vedda country told the lecturer once that there was once a race of little people who lived in the country near Mandagalla, that was called Lenama. Except that they were very short and very dangerous, he knew no more. Another informant described the *Nittawo* as a little people who lived in small gangs of 10 or 20 or more. The legs of these people were hairy like *Wanduros*, but the upper part of the body was human like, while they walked erect. They had no tails, but had strong hands with long powerful nails in the form of a hook, with which they tore to pieces the animals that they caught. The language of these people was like the twittering of birds, but was understood by some of the Veddahs. The wild Veddahs destroyed the pigmies by burning them out of their caves as they were afraid of them. In conclusion the lecturer said that headmen and people alike were unanimous in saying that the wild Vedda no longer exists. The lecturer was of opinion that the Veddahs to-day existed in hybrid form.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th September 914 was 30·421 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay, September 27th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.802	inches
Temperature of Air	81·4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	17 9	,,
Dew Point	76 7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.860	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	7 2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.7	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NNW. SSE	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	108	miles.
Fall of Rain	0 42	inches
Total fall during month	21 42	,,
Total fall during year	81.42	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
M	28	m 7 8 / 7a 23	25 10 / 26 6	28	m 1 46a	20 3
Tu	29	m 8 2 / 8 32a	26 3 / 24 3	29	m 1 17 / 2 45a	18 4 / 19 5
W	30	m 9 12 / 9 28a	26 8 / 25 3	30	m 2 24 / 3 24a	18 1 / 18 4
Th	Oct. 1	m 9 50 / 10 10a	26 11 / 26 2	1	m 3 15 / 3 57a	18 4 / 17 7
F	2	m 10 22 / 10 46a	27 0 / 26 10	2	m 3 57 / 4 26a	18 0 / 17 4
S	3	m 10 50 / 11 19a	27 1 / 27 4	3	m 4 33 / 4 58a	17 11 / 16 6
Sun	4	m 11 16 / 11 50a	27 0 / 27 7	4	m 5 4 / 5 19a	17 11 / 16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 28	(Monday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 29	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 30m.
,, 30	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 29m.
Oct. 1	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 28m.
,, 2	(Friday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 3	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 4	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 24m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 8·3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0b, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33·3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,106h, p.m.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 28th, 14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 28th Sep 1913	June 1st to 28th Sep 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 42	81 28	68 59	19 35
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 60	84 17	78 90	73 39
Esplanade [Gokul Tej. Hospital]	0 36	86 24	78 28	53 42
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 40		80 86	53 21

SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Along with "Londoner" I should like to second the protest by "Insulted" in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle."

I wonder if your readers realise the indignation aroused amongst "Insulted's" comrades. It was a cowardly and contemptible act and only one with the culprits mean intellect would be capable of doing it. Like others of their kind they knew it was so safe to insult a British soldier in public but I should advise them not to repeat the experiment too often as Tommy Atkins is only human after all. I can only add that I am proud of the fact that "Insulted" proved himself too much of a gentleman to retaliate and I only hope this protest has a bitter taste to those narrow-minded persons who are guilty of such treachery.—Yours, etc.,

A COMRADE IN ARMS.

Sept. 26.

In the list of war casualities wired by Reuter yesterday was the name of Second Lieutenant V. Lentaigne, Connaught Rangers as missing. Lieut. Lentaigne is the brother of Captain B. C. Lentaigne, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Burma, and nephew of Mr. H. J. Lentaigne, Barrister-at-Law, of Rangoon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Rainfall has continued but in diminishing amounts in north-east India and Burma coast. Scattered thunderstorms have again occurred in the peninsula. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Arabian Sea off Bombay coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa Madras, Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, east of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Cox's Bazar one, Mymensingh five Dinajpur two, False Point and Cuttack one, Jagdalpur one and half, Nellore two.

Forecast:—No great change.

Arabian Sea report:—The mail steamer reports a rather weak monsoon with unsettled conditions near Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.42", Ratnagiri 0.20", Mormugao 0.10" and Karwar 0.22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and isolated showers in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.11" and Hyderabad 0.50". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the central parts of the country but has reappeared on the Coromandel coast and increased in south Hyderabad and the Konkan. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, local in the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the Coromandel coast, while light isolated showers have fallen in the Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and Hyderabad and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 28th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Min. in cm of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Nushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	93.1	81.7	81	0.78	..	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.5	76.5	60	0.58	4·10	
Rawalpind	..	64.4	58	22.98	0.7	
Lahore	93.2	8.9	74	19.16	4·80	
Sibsa	95.7	71.2	72	18.26	.. 6	
Ambala	91.	67.1	79	33.26	9 95	
Delhi	91.8	74.8	63	29.18		
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.2	76.5	64	28.92	4 96	
Mainpuri	93.4	74.9	77	23.92	1·08	
Jhansi	93.6	75.5	56	24.86	—0·81	
Cawnpore	93.2	75.9	75	28.33	—3·75	
Allahabad	93.6	74.0	73	36.15	2·33	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	108.1	75.8	31	4.43	2.17	
Karachi	87.0	78.5	83	6.85	0 72	
Ajmer	92.8	3.2	68	18.74	—0·08	
Jalpore	96.8	72.0	56	23.97	2 37	
Kotah	95.2	83.6	61	24.09	—1·98	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	73.0	77	11.25	—2·00	
Dwarka	87.2	80.0	85	17 16	2.59	
Veraval	83 3	72.8	78	26.60	9.59	
Rajkot	92.4	72.4	78	34.11	8.70	
Navanagar Para	95.0	74.4	79	38.67	19.13	
Surat	92.2	75.6	85	0.02	57.66	15.08
Ahmedabad	95.0	75.7	77	..	30.33	10.58
Deesa	94.1	71.4	76	..	26.55	3.46
Nowanuch	90.9	69.1	82	..	28.46	1.61
Baroda	92.7	70.3	70	..	25.48	—4.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	72.9	83	..	46.99	—3.21
Sangor	91.2	71.3	70	..	32.11	—9.76
Hoshangabad	90.9	73.2	72	..	43.88	1.11
Khandwa	9	72.2	69	..	29.43	2.52
Akola	92.7	72.2	74	..	29.64	1.08
Amraoti	93.2	73.5	73	..	31.83	3.13
Nagpur	91.6	73.7	77	..	39.82	—3.30
Chanda	90.0	72.0	82	..	35.07	12.5
Raipur	88.2	75.6	91	..	41.43	—2.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	76.8	91	0.42	31.28	12.86
Ratnagiri	83.5	74.9	84	0.20	12544	30.43
Mormugao	85.4	73.2	90	0.1	1126	26.85
Karwar	85.2	74.8	94	0.22	14393	32.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.4	72.5	78	..	25.98	7.29
Ahmednagar	86.0	68.3	72	..	16.74	0.90
Poona	85.4	69.7	89	0.11	29.26	9.80
Sholapur	86.6	70.8	86	..	24.18	1.81
Bijapur	83.0	69.4	86	..	13 76	—0.14
Belgaum	78.4	65.6	94	..	78.87	41.21
Aurangabad	89.2	70.	77	..	24.73	0.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.7	73 7	78	..	?	?
Hyderabad	86.0	72.2	86	0.50	39.82	15.52
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.7	74.1	92	..	13221	23.78
Calicut	88.1	76.1	82	..	90.71	2.57
Cochin	88.5	76.5	75	..	70.54	—1.65
Colombo	88.1	72.8	93	0.22	19.80	—1.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	79.5	85	..	23.28	0.23
Bellary	89.2	73.8	73	..	11.80	1.80
Cuddapah	91.6	70 3	84	0.45	19.84	0.74
Madras	92	72 1	93	0.2	19.49	3.88
Bangalore	86.1	67.8	89	0.5	44.69	—3 96
Coimbator	91.7	72.7	91	..	3 71	—1 73
Trichinopoly	95 5	77 5	68	..	7.37	—3.11
Negapatam	92.8	77.6	69	..	11.48	0.16

MAXIMUM of insurance protection a MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director,

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 15,68,478-13-5; Fifth Instalment from Otto Rothfeld Esq. I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh of which the following are the main items:—Rs. 26,250; Jalgaon Taluka, Rs. 1,850; Amalner Taluka, Rs. 2,963-11-6; Erandol Taluka, Rs. 3,081-6-6; Pachora Taluka, Rs. 1,488-3-1; Chalisgaon Taluka, Rs. 1,121-4-9; Chopda Taluka, Rs. 6,943-2-6; Yawal Taluka, Rs. 1,472-4; Bhusaval Taluka, Rs. 1,546-15-3; Jamner Taluka, Rs. 839-12; Edlabad Peta, Rs. 2,285-4-10; Bhadgaon Peta, Rs. 1,926-5; Parola Peta, Rs. 671-6.

First Instalment from Palitana State of which the following are the main items Rs. 3,296-5; Major H. S. Strong, Administrator Palitana State, Rs. 300; Kumar Shri Lukhdhirji of Morvi, Rs. 200; Kumar Shri Vijaysingji Adpur Bhayad, Rs. 150; Gohel Shri Kaluba Nanimal Bhayad, Rs. 100; Mr. Delatram Motiram, Rs. 50; Capt. S. Cooksedge, Rs. 50; Mr. Narandas Kalidas, Rs. 25; Dr. C. F. Albuquerque, Rs. 25; Dr. Padanji Ardeseer, Rs. 20; Mr. Jiwanbhai Pitamber, Rs. 20; Mr. Chaganlal Mohanlal, Rs. 20; sums below Rs. 20 amounting to Rs. 318-11; Shravak Mahajan, Rs. 151; Malis, Rs. 40; Brahmins, Rs. 28-8; Salats, Rs. 25; Verahs, Rs. 20; Ghanches, Rs. 20; Sums below Rs. 20 amounting to Rs. 156; Contractors Alimamad Ami, Trambakla Oghad, Sadashiv Dayal and Kaku Jassa, Rs. 50; Seth Narshi Keshavji, Rs. 25; Talackchand Manekchand's Jain Library, Rs. 25; Mistri Jagu Aja, Rs. 25; Contractors Dayal Khoda, Kashiram Kanji and Odha Nathu, Rs. 25; Seth Nursi Natha, Rs. 20; Sums below Rs. 20, amounting to Rs. 308-12; Farmers of Palitana State, Rs. 1,098-6.

Further amount from Ratnagiri District, Rs. 2,000; Fourth Instalment from the People of Kolaba District, Rs. 1,408-4; Some of the Officers and People of Porebunder State, Rs. 1,176-8; The Staff and Students of St. Xavier's College Bombay, Rs. 1,023; Lt. General Sir Arthur Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, Rs. 500; Contribution from the Staff and Contractors of the Buggykhana of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 912-2; Messrs. Kurva & Kajiji, Rs. 150; W. L. Weldon Esq., Rs. 150; T. G. Correa Esq., Rs. 50; D. M. Madon, Esq., Advocate High Court, Rs. 10; Mowlana Abdulkaim Noorj Esq., Rs. 5; total Rs. 16,04,710-0-5.

(Sd.) W. GRAHAM,
(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries.

(The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt. (Bank of Bombay).

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 129,458; Cathedral Boys' School per Mrs. Barham, Rs. 104; Broach Collections per Mrs. F. C. Astrehan, Rs. 148; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 5th instalment:—Mr. H. N. Wadia, Rs. 51; Mr. C. W. Maidment, Rs. 25; Srinagar Jethwa Ladies, Rs. 20; Mr. Moosaji Tajbhai, Rs. 20; Mr. Gopalji Kanji, Rs. 15; Mr. Nurmahomed H. Adbreman, Rs. 15; Mr. Girdhar Hemraj, Rs. 15; Mr. Manaji Razuji, Rs. 15; Mrs. Jadhavji Ladhabhai, Rs. 10; Mrs. Lakhmidas Gordhandas, Rs. 10; Mr. Meghji Gordhandas, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 27. total 233. Kaira Donations, per Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Rs. 5,035; From the Leper & Healthy Inmates of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, Rs. 49; Mrs. Avabai Rustomji Bhaya, Rs. 51; Part Proceeds concert, Excelsior Theatre, Rs. 400; Mrs. Bezonji Ardesir Kamdin, Rs. 25; Miss S. M. Cursetjee, Rs. 10; Per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, 2nd instalment:—Mrs. Narbada G. R. Bhagat, Rs. 201; Miss Moti G. R. Bhagat, Rs. 51; Lilavati B. M. Zaveri, Rs. 51; Mrs. Kavasji O. Omerigar, Rs. 51; Mrs. Sorabji O. Omerigar, Rs. 51; In memory of Mrs. Narandas Thakersey, Rs. 50; Mrs. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Rs. 30; Mrs. Morarji Goculdas Devji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Pirojbai A. Unwalla, Rs. 25; Mrs. Marutirao P. Valunj, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kanji Malji Zaveri, Rs. 20; Mrs. Ranchoddass Madhavdass, Rs. 15; Mrs. Devji Malji Zaveri, Rs. 10; Miss Mamubai H. Walji, Rs. 9, total Rs. 614; Rs. 139,127.

May and Florrie, 14 night caps.

Mrs. Strong, Palitana, 5 woollen caps, 2 doz. cup covers.

Poona Branch, 10 cases comforts.

Messrs. Masani & Co., Rubber Stamp for office use.

Mrs. Daldney, Baby clothes.

Memory late E. J. Wadia from his daughter 2 parcels socks, etc.

Kolhapur Civil Station Circle, per Mrs. Wodehouse, 2 boxes old warm clothing etc.

Directors and Shareholders Bhusawal Railway Co. Operative Society, 4 cases, containing 8 doz. tins milk, 2 doz. Bovril, 2,500 Cigarettes, 2,500 Cigars.

Sheikh Raheman Malguzur, Hinganghat, 1 case comforts.

Mrs. C. M. Ward, Flannel pyjama suit.

Mrs. N. D. C. Mowrawalla, Jug, 2 trays, ½ doz. glasses.

Misses Gahagan, boxes of women and children's new warm clothing.

Surat Branch, 7 boxes Bandages.

A Friend in Need, 1,000 buttons.

Mrs. Hodgson, per Mrs. Lawrence, Belgaum, 50 Resais, 20 bags.

Mrs. Eduljee Framjee, Aurangabad, 2nd instalment (75 sheets, and 75 dusters).

Per Mrs. E. Rendall, Junagadh:—Mrs. Rosario, 3 boxes soap, bath gloves, aluminium tumblers, trays, cards etc.

Mrs. Brook Fox, 7 towels.

Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Ashby and Mrs. Pearson, 6 doz. handkerchiefs, 2 doz. dusters, 18 arm slings, 14 strainers, 18 milk covers and 20 bandages, etc.

Sholapur Branch, per Mrs. Proctor 3 cases, containing sheets, garments and comforts.

"Rule Britannia" Picture Book.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, (Sind Branch) writes to say that the second instalment of Rs. 75,000, subscribed towards the above fund from 10th to 24th September 1914 in the Province of Sind including Karachi City, has been remitted to Sir James Begbie Kt. Honorary Treasurer Bombay.

The total amount remitted within three weeks to Bombay is Rs. 1,05,000.

PURDA LADIES' MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

At the invitation of Mrs. F. F. Munshi and Mrs. Manjulaxmi D. Mehta, a meeting of the Parda Ladies was held in the hall of Mr. F. F. Munshi, Agent of the Gujarat Islam Match Factory P. N. S. on the 23rd September at 5-30 p.m. to explain the object of Lady Wellingdon's scheme and collect subscriptions and donations in support of it. The meeting was largely attended by the ladies of all communities, the women of the labouring class being also present, Mrs. Kennedy, President of the Local Branch of the Willingdon Fund presided. Some subscription was collected on the spot.

Brigadier General H. Hudson has been selected for the command of the Risalpur Cavalry Brigade vice General Turner resigned. Colonel C. H. U. Prince is posted to the second Secunderabad Infantry Brigade as Colonel on the staff.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28

S.S. Dumra — Andreason — Kowel Sept 19

S.S. Armetis — Reedher — Rangoon via Karachi Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28

S.S. Linga — Cuthush — Karach

S.S. Katanga — Forsyth — Calentta etc.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday.

S.S. Nigretia — for — Liverpool etc.

Monday, September 28.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, which port she had left on September 19, wih a general cargo 1 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

S. S. Armetis:—The steamer Armetis, 2,312 tons, Captain F. Reedher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Karachi, which port she had left on September 9, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Katanga:—The steamer Katanga, 2,159 tons, Captain S. Forsyth, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Simla:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Simla, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden on Friday evening the 25th September 1914.

P. DOCK.

A Lewoe	Wheeler	D. M. &
C. & R. Bassano	Bozhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
F City of Nagpur	Main	K. N. & Co
K Ittria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
M. Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
N Hesperoo	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
O Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Ch

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
2 Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Nickie
4 Chaldara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
5 Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Varsova	Rouse	M. M. & Co
6 Saigon Maru	Yamazuchi	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamuto	N. Y. K.
8 Kilchattan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
10 & 12 City of Manchester	Scobie	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahadur	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jee. Twandas Co
Argosa	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Abbasieh	Findley	
Armetis	Reedher	
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Calthness	Riddard	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Gay	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Friefels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadenis	Morsad	B. & F. S. N. Co
Loana	Neilson	T. M. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentucka	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rozenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Scalds	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Thos & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper	
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Warburn	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manage
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LEITH.

NIGRETIA (s)

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 26.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	316,000
Stock at interior Towns	237,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 28th September.

All Markets closed for a Public Holiday (Dussera).

COTTON.

The nominal rate for good Broach March is Rs. 208/9; the Market is closed.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

BULLION.

Exports of bar silver from Bombay by rail on 25th September 1914.

G. I. P. Ry. ...K.....23* 26,814.
B. B. & C. I. Ry .....45, 53,815.

* Boxes and Bars

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	507	Bales.
Wheat	3,977	Owts.
Linseed	90	"
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	233	"
Castorseed	1,640	"
Rice	1,818	"
Myrabolams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	2,787	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	"
Gram	10,609	"
Jowar	16	"
Maize	47	"
Barley	530	"

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on September 3rd:—

GOLD.

The rush of gold into the Bank of England has somewhat abated. Receipts were announced as follows:—

Aug. 27th, £838,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 27th,, £61,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 28th., £25,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 28th., £116,000, in U. S. A. Glod Coin.
Aug. 29th., £15,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 31st., £55,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 31st., £103,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 1st., £11,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Sept. 2nd., £23,000, in bar gold.
Sept. 2nd., £126,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.

As there was only a withdrawal of £23,000, in sovereigns for Gibraltar on the 27th ultimo, the net influx was £1,350,000.

The West African output for last month —£151,923—constitutes a record for any one month, and compares with £147,289 for June, 1914 and £132,936 for July, 1914.

A bill proposing a change in the basic gold backing of the note issue of Canada has been framed by the Finance Minister. The bill proposes that 25 per cent. gold shall be held against the first $50,000,000, in Dominion notes issued. At present 25 per cent. gold is held against the first $30,000,000, in notes and gold must be held for every dollar issued above that amount. After the proposed bill passes, gold will be held for every note above $50,000,000. The effect of the change is that, while at present Canada's credit stands for the securities of notes to amount of $22,500,000, hereafter the amount secured by credit instead of gold will be $37,500,000, or $15,000,000, more.

SILVER.

The week commenced inauspiciously by a fall of 1 1/16d. on the 28th ult. There is evidently little support in reserve to absorb any sudden addition to the daily supply—an event which is likely to occur now that business is so confined to silver for immediate delivery and that steamers from New York are less frequent.

The Character of the market is unchanged, except that few "bear" sales now remain open.

Practically all the buying at the present time is confined to coinage orders.

The United States of America has commenced giving support to its important mining interests by purchasing 200,000, ozs. for its San Francisco mint.

The stock in Bombay, as cabled yesterday, namely 6,000, bars, compares with 5,200 bars cabled on the 28th July last.

Throughout the whole of August, no quotations were fixed for forward delivery. Statistics for that month are appended:—

Highest Price	27.75
Lowest Price	23.875
Average Price	25.979

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is one penny below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Aug. 28, 23 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 29, 23 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Aug. 31, 24 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Sept. 1, 24 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Sept. 2, 24 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Sept. 3, 24 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 24.010 cash.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

German Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

REFUND ON WATER-PIPE CONTRACT.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee to be held to-day, consideration will be given to a letter from the Commissioner, who, in forwarding a copy of a letter, from Messrs. Mephan Ferguson Proprietary, Limited, requesting the refund of Rs. 75,000 of the deposit paid for the contract executed by them for the supply and laying of about 19 miles of 50in. lock-bar pipes in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, and the payment of half of the contract rate for pipes held in stock, states as follows:—"The total value of the work as per the contract is Rs. 33,43,682-4-0 against which a payment of Rs. 22,46,415-8-0 has already been made, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,97,266-12-9. The total deposit in the hands of the Municipality is Rs. 2,82,821, *viz.*, Rs. 1,70,000 in Government paper *plus* Rs. 1,12,821 retentions. The contract is for both supplying and laying 50in. steel mains along syphons 1 to 7. The cost of the laying work amounts to Rs. 1,25,307 as per the contract rates and the length of the pipe line is 19 miles of which 5½ miles have already been laid. In addition to the above deposits the contractors have at the site of the work stores and materials of the value of Rs. 1,25,000 in addition to the pipes manufactured but not yet delivered on account of the weather and the Municipality hold a lien on them. There is therefore no objection to refund a sum of Rs. 75,000 to the contractors out of the retentions in the hands of the Municipality as the Municipality still have a charge against the Contractors' property to the extent of over Rs. 3,32,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the rest of the contract aggregating Rs. 10,97266. As regards the request made for an advance of 50 per cent. on account of pipes actually manufactured but not yet delivered at the different syphons the whole of the pipes are now manufactured and are ready for delivery immediately the cessation of the monsoon allows of their being moved. There is, therefore, no objection to the payment asked for being made. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (e) of the Municipal Act to the terms of the contract being varied so as to admit of refund of Rs. 75,000 being allowed to the contractors out of their deposit and further to discontinue the making of deductions from future bills on the condition that the Municipality shall retain undisputed power in their hands to reintroduce the present deposit conditions during the currency of the contract should Municipal interests require such a course in future and to make full deductions in that case from all bills in the hands of the Municipality to the extent of the whole amount of deposit that ought to remain with the Municipality at that time in accordance, with the conditions of the original contract. I also request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the payment of an advance of 50 per cent. on account of the pipes manufactured and delivered by the contractors at syphon No. 6 on conditions similar to those laid down in clause 8 (copy attached) of contract No. 6, executed by Messrs. Macbeth Brothers for the supply of sluice valves, penstocks etc., for the duplication of the Tansa Main, *vide* Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1394 of 4th June 1913."

Rainfall has decreased in the peninsula but monsoon remained active in North-east India and North Burma Coast. The temperature is low in North Punjab.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your most esteemed journal to give expression to the feelings and sentiments of Mahomedans on the terrible situation we have been placed in, by a course of events, which has culminated in a general conflagration in Europe. The one sentiment among Mahomedans at present is that the resources of the British Empire are too great to be shaken by the senseless and wanton attack made upon it by Germany and Austria and it is the earnest prayer of all that both these Powers may speedily be taught a salutary lesson.

I may be permitted to state that Mahomedans have gained immensely under the British rule. Whether we view it in the point of wealth, numbers or education, we have made such strides that it fairly places us among the foremost Mahomedan communities in the world. During the past half a century Indian Mahomedans have increased a hundred per cent. and in no other part of the Moslem world such a phenomenal increase can be pointed out. As has been evidenced, their loyalty has been manifested throughout this vast Continent and it saves me the trouble of reiterating a fact which is so well known. We have proved our loyalty over and over again on many a battlefield even when pitched against Mahomedan nations. It has been and is our proud privilege to be under the glorious British flag and the liberty of conscience enjoyed by us under the British rule prompts our hearts towards the British cause. Indian Mahomedans have to be grateful for, in fact, they owe much to the British Government.

At such a juncture when our Government are wholly engaged in facing the present formidable crisis, I feel some deffidence in over-burdening their attention towards questions which can be put aside for a future consideration. However, on account of its urgent nature, the letter of Mr. Shaukat Ali on the Pilgrim traffic which has appeared in your paper, demands the urgent attention of our kind Government. If the facts mentioned therein are true, the sooner our Government take steps in this matter the better. Government action at this moment will inspire confidence and give general satisfaction to the whole Mahomedan community. The Mahomedan public expects that the Pilgrim traffic should be managed by the owners of steamers with the least possible inconvenience and discomfort to the pilgrims.

Last year I had submitted a representation to our kind-hearted Viceroy Lord Hardinge, requesting his Excellency not to grant a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to any single company. The reply was most sympathetic. His Excellency intimated that no such order would be passed, but expected that the Mahomedan community would submit proper suggestions in this matter. I am afraid we are again drifting towards a monopoly not granted by Government but created by the local circumstances. Unfortunately, the Mahomedan community has displayed great apathy on this important question. Practically they have taken no steps to guard against the contingency of a monopoly.

Sir, I also take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Shaukat Ali, the indefatigable Secretary of Khuddam-i-Kaba Association for the ceaseless personal energy displayed by him in helping the poor Hajis through his personal efforts and his valuable advice. The Mahomedan community is in need of persons who are ready to devote their time and energy for the general welfare of the community. For this reason, I welcome the advent of Mr. Shaukat Ali to Bombay and I am sure he will infuse a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice among the Mahomedan youths of the city.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR,
President of the Anjuman-Islam,
Ahle-Summut-ul-Jamat,
Bombay.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.

The Bombay Vartman Press have brought out their usual calendar for the Parsi year 1284. It is full of valuable information regarding the doings of this enterprising community. Though the publication is named a calendar, it is a detailed and faithful record of Parsi history. The Parsis gave away during the year about nineteen lakhs in sectarian and general charities. A chapter has been devoted to the record of the bestowal by the Government of high honours and appointments on various members of the community. The most interesting chapter is that dealing with the census figures of the Parsi. It is notable that while the Mahomedan community has doubled its population since 1864, the Parsis have not increased even to the extent of a thousand in about fifty years.

TO CAPTURE GERMAN COMMERCE

BOARD OF TRADE ACTIVITY.

THE CONSUMPTION OF RHENISH WINES.

The series of White Wooks which are being issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade under the general title of "Competition with Germany and Austria-Hungary in Neutral Markets" is growing with a rapidity that is surprising, says the "Morning Post." When completed these official pamphlets will be of the greatest possible service to all those merchants and manufacturers in this country who want either to buy or produce the numerous articles of commerce for the supply of which we have been accustomed in past years to look wholly or in part to the two countries with which we are now at war. The two latest publications of the kind deal with "Implements and Tools" and "Carpets, Rugs, and Mats." From the former, which runs to thirty-two pages, it appears that Germany exported in 1912 50 per cent. more than the United Kingdom in this class of manufactures. The following are the exact figures for Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom: Germany, £4,184,000; Austria, £304,900; the United Kingdom, £2,796,600. It will be seen that Austria is a very bad third, and this appears to be the case in all save a few very special and comparatively unimportant industries. In fact, while Germany, commercially speaking, has been making gigantic strides, Austria seems to have been going in the same old jog-trot fashion. An analysis of the trade shows that there is hardly anything in the shape of tools which Germany has not been in the habit of selling to us, from coarse cutting tools to hand-vices and files and rasps. On a comparison of British and German exports it appears that the United Kingdom has had a long lead over Germany in British India, Canada, Australia, and East South, and West Africa. Germany, on the other hand, has been leading in the French, Italian, Rumanian, Russian, and Dutch East Indian markets, while the competition between the two countries has been severe in Norway, Sweden, Spain, the United States, and the countries of South America. This applies both to industrial tools and agricultural tools. Reports from experts on the spot in the principal foreign countries and British Dominions accompany the statistics. The following note from South Africa is typical of many: "Wire Pliers and Cutters.—British firms do attempt to compete in this line, but their prices are much too high. Germany does practically the whole trade, which is a considerable one."

CARPETS AND RUGS.

In the export trade in carpets, rugs, and mats, it seems that the United Kingdom has more than held its own, although here again German exports have reached a considered total. The figures for the three countries for a recent year are: Germany, £523,800; Austria, £148,300; the United Kingdom, £1,599,800. The analysis of the different countries supplied shows that the United Kingdom has easily held the Canadian market while it has also held a strong position in the French, Argentine, Chilean, and the United States markets. The facts, it is officially pointed out, appear to indicate that there are openings at the expense of Germany in Denmark, Italy, Rumania, and Russia, and at the expense of Austria in the same markets. In the case of our own Dominion of Australia, a noteworthy feature of the carpet and rug trade was the steady increase of Germany's share of it in the three years from 1910 to 1913. That increase was from 5 per cent. in 1910-11 to over 13 per cent. in 1912-13. It is evident that had this state of things continued Germany must before many years elapsed have captured the bulk of the trade. In Canada, however, the Germans have made a very poor show indeed, and thus the British share of the whole trade has been on an average in recent years well over 90 per cent.

PROJECTED OBJECT-LESSONS.

The forthcoming "Little Exhibition" now being organised at the British Empire Exhibition offices in Aldwych will give practical effect to a suggestion made in these columns some days ago by a representative of an important British industry. The object is to show in a practical manner how and where the attack on the German market can be most effectually carried out. A representative of the "Morning Post" has had a chat on the subject with Mr. Hugo N. Bolton, the secretary. "Our object," said Mr. Bolton, "is to put in a concrete form the various ideas which are in the air just now. It is not sufficient to cry aloud that German trade must be captured. One must show in a practical way how it is to be done. The reference to our projected exhibitions which appeared in your paper has evidently aroused widespread interest, and all day I have had people calling to see me on the subject or ringing me up on the telephone. Already I have had communications from persons interested in the following articles: Electric plant and electric light fittings, gilt mouldings, cutlery, surgical instruments, artists' colours, pencils, drugs, dyes, pottery, fancy leather goods, glass, and colour prints. I note the significant fact that in the list of traders dealing in one of the articles in this list, which appears in the Post Office Directory, there is only one firm whose name is English. I consider that exhibitions such as we are organising will do a great deal of good by showing actual goods, which are far better than any description. It will be of immense value to the mercantile community, and it will serve to encourage our manufacturers, who will be doing a real national service at the present critical period if they keep open their works and thus provide their workpeople with the necessaries of life. My Committee, therefore, feel convinced that their scheme will meet with general approval and support. Our premises are not large; that is why we are arranging for a series of exhibitions on a comparatively small scale rather than one great display. A comprehensive scheme designed to bring together specimens of all the manufactured articles, to say nothing of raw products for the supply of which this country has been in competition with Germany, would necessitate the hiring of some building as large as the British Museum or the Imperial Institute. Our arrangements are well in hand, and my Committee anticipate that within a very brief space of time it will be possible to throw the first exhibition open to the public."

ABOUT GERMAN WINES.

A very important German industry which will be profoundly affected by the present war is the wine-growing in Rhenish Prussia and the Moselle country. The exporting of these wines, of course, has ceased, and there will be great difficulty in gathering in this year's harvest, even should they not be interfered with by the military operations, since the whole manhood of Germany has been taken away from peaceful occupations. When the present stock of hock and moselle in this country is exhausted there seems little probability of any fresh supplies being available. Here, of course, Great Britain itself does not stand to gain anything, although her Dominions might conceivably do so. "South Africa," said a member of a leading firm of London wine merchants yesterday, "can produce and does produce some really excellent wine, but nothing exactly in the nature of hock, any more than it produces Graves or sauterne. The character of different kinds of wine is due to some peculiarity in the soil in which it is grown. In the same way, the Cuban soil alone produces the tobacco leaf from which Havana cigars are made. It may be that if we give up drinking hock, which is quite possible—for there are fashions in wine-drinking as in other things—there will be a largely increased demand for Colonial wines, but for my part I think the deficiency would be made up far more largely by France than by South Africa or Australia. Burgundy and claret are far more wholesome than German wines, as any doctor will tell you. Already there has been a falling-off in the sale of German wines in this country. My firm is certainly not pushing them. As regards other wines, trade is unusually brisk in this country at the present time. This is always the case at war time according to my own experience. Large quantities of port are sent out for the use of the sick and wounded in the military hospitals. At the present moment, too, we have many well-to-do foreigners who have come to England on account of the war, and many of these are at seaside places, the branch establishments at which are doing an excellent trade. Our books go back to the Seventeenth Century, and they tend to show that every year in which a great war has been waged has been a good vintage year. No doubt it is only a coincidence, but there it is This year is no exception to the rule, owing to the long spell of fine weather which we have had. The French vintage is particularly promising, although there will be a difficulty in getting it in, as with the German vintage. Harvest time is about the third week of September, and it hardly seems possible that the war will be over by then. The work then will have to be done by old men, the women, and the children."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-14 a.m.

Parsi Writers' Association: Lecture on "Russia Past and Present: Special Advantages of the Anglo-Russian Agreement to India and Persia." by R. P. Masani, Esq., M.A., at 6 p. m.

THURSDAY 1st Oct.

Bombay Corporation meeting, 4-9 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 9-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C., Commanding.

SEPT. 29.

1 Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, Oct. 3rd.—Corpl. R. Ellis.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

3. To-day, Tuesday, the 29th instant.—Combined drill with 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate station at 7-15 a.m., punctually. Dress, drill order, khaki.

To-day, Tuesday evening, the 29th instant. Drill for recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Town Hall from 6 p.m.

4. Thursday evening 1st proximo.—Drill for recruits and members of the Corps will be held at the Town Hall from 5 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

SEPT. 29.

333.—Parade. Company parades for the week ending October 3rd.
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday.
"C" Company, Tuesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Uniform with caps.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. All Buglers to parade at Head-Quarters with instruments on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m.
III. All Officers and N. C. Officers will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 30th instant. at 6-30 p.m., (Mufti). All N. C. Officers to parade with rifles.
IV. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adults companies every evening except Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti.)
"C" Company, Thursday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m., (except Saturday.)
"G" Company, Tuesday Wednesday, and Friday at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana. Thursday at 6-30 p.m., at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company:—The Reserve will drill with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned days.

334.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 1st Prox. "C" Company Recruits.
Thursday 1st Prox. "B" Company Recruits.
Friday 2nd Prox. "C" Company Recruits.
Saturday 3rd Prox. "D" Company Recruits.
Sunday 4th Prox. "G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N .C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

335.—Clothing. The Clothing Stores will be open for issues of clothing daily from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m., (except Saturday.)

336.—Leave. No. 7821 Motor Cy. R. M. Green is granted leave of absence from 26th September to 26th October 1914.

337.—Casualty. The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of No. 6740 Vol. W. Hepson, "C" Company which took place at Byculla on the 26th instant.

338.—Transfer.—No. 7978 Vol. H. Crawford is transferred from "B" to "G" Company from this date.

339.—Government Notification, General Department, No. 7510 dated Bombay Castle 23rd September 1914, is republished for information:—Lieutenant P. B. Haigh, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

340.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible for Battalion Training at 9-30 p.m., on Saturday, October 3rd. Men who cannot attend this parade should obtain leave of absence from the Officer Commanding their company. Dress.—Uniform with helmets.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY,
Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 28.

341. Parades.—The N. C. Os. & men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade at Head Quarters at 7-0 a.m. on Wednesday next 30th instant.

342. Semaphore Signalling.—The Semaphore Signalling class will parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m on Wednesday next 30th instant.

343. Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi on Wednesday next 30th instant:—
Sergt. Spilling, Sergt. Nivon, Bombr. Bloomfield, Bombr, Beesley, Gunner Cowderoy, Gunner Elliott, Gunner Clifford, Gunner Jeary, Gunner Hewitt, Gunner Short, Gunner Rafforty, Gunner Rees, Gunner Rogers, Gunner Perry.

344. Resignations.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from 21st September 1914:—No. 1 Company No. 1166 Gunner E. Beet, No. 1627 Gunner G. Twoddle, No. 1548 Gunner J. M. Gunthorpe, No. 1628 Gunner A. G. McDonnell No. 817 C. E. Pinkney, No 990 Gunner W. T. Willum.
No. 2 Company A. No. 1143 Br. F. Dixon and No. 1615 Gunner R. F. Cleary.

345. Parade.—E. E. Company. The Weekly Infanry drill parade is cancelled.

346. Promotion.—E. E. Company. The following promotion will take effect from 21st September 1914: 2nd Corpl. W. Mackay to be Corpl. Sapper F. Kimpton to be 2nd Corpl.

(Sd.) R. G., D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R.B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonial T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Ban Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March ..... "Constellation" ..... Clark.
Overture ..... "Le Domino Noir" ..... Auber.
Valse ..... "Puppchen" ..... Gilbert.
Selection ..... "Princess Caprice" ..... Leo Fall
Ozardas ..... "No. 2" ..... Michiels.
Melodies from "The Balkan Princess" Rubens.
Two Step ..... "Handel Wakes" ..... Morressey.
National Anthems: (I) ... "Belgium" (II) "Russia." III "France" (IV) "Japan."

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Wednesday the 30th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Friday next.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

We understand that the handsome premises now occupied by the Headquarters of this Association on the Mall, Simla, have been given rent free to the Association till 31st December, 1914, by Mr. O. C. Sullivan, the well-known expert in Japanese Fine Art.

SQUALLY WEATHER OFF BOMBAY.

The following weather telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at 11-50 a.m., on Monday:—Weather disturbed and squally off Bombay Coast, Hoist cautionary signal.'

Another telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, states—"Disturbance only feebly marked near coast."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With reference to telegraph notification of the 23rd ultimo, and the 18th instant, the name of the sender at the end of the text, when not in code, must be a surname, or if the sender wishes it can be a christian and surname.

Montenegro notifies that private telegrams in secret language are not admitted. Telegrams are subject to delays and are only accepted at the risk of senders.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 30th September, 1914, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), when the following papers will be read:—

(1) "The Crocodile in Bengali Folklore and Cult" by Sarat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L., (2) "Note on A Rain-producing ceremony among the Arabs" by Shamsul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D.

DISTRESS AMONG POOR CIVIL POPULATION OF BURMA.

25 PER CENT OF COLLECTION ALLOTTED FOR RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 28.

In connection with the public meeting held at the beginning of September under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, at which a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Sir Harvey Adamson has now received from H. E. the Viceroy permission to appoint a small committee whose duties will be to enquire into cases of acute local distress among the poorer classes of the civil population for whose relief, funds to the extent of 25 per cent of those collected in Burma, will be allotted. The balance of 75 per cent will be remitted to the Central Committee in India. The committee consists of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as President, Sir Charles Fox, Vice President and seven members, two Honorary Treasurers and one Honorary Secretary. Regarding the families of British soldiers and the Indian army, necessary funds will be provided by the Central Committee in India.

JAPANESE STATE INSURANCE.

SCHEME FOR WAR RISK.

The Japanese Diet has passed a Bill providing the state marine insurance scheme for war risk, the points of which are as follows:

1 When any Japanese underwriter or any foreign underwriter in Japan indemnified the loss caused by war risk, the Government shall compensate a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the amount they indemnified, in case of the contract having been made with premium below the maximum rate the Government shall fix.

2 The insurable interests are: (a) Japanese ships trading on those lines to be defind by the Government; (b) Freight exported from or to be imported into Japan; and (c) Freight on board those ships mentioned in (a).

3 The maximum rates which the Government have fixed are: (a) for between Japan and any of the Continental ports from Hongkong to Suez through Singapore:—20 yen per 100 yen of the insured amount; (b) for between the Continental ports from Hongkong to Suez themselves:—15 sen per 100 yen of the insured amount.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STOLEN NOTES CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Karimudin Illahibux, of Delhi, with receiving stolen property, to wit currency notes of the value of Rs. 23,000 stolen from the Upper India Bank, Ltd., of Meerut, and disposing of a part of the same in Bombay. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Bank, while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Azad asked his Worship to impose a fine on the accused, and award the same to the Bank.

His Worship observed that the accused had admitted everything from the beginning and helped the Police, without which help the latter would have been unable to trace the offenders and perhaps the innocent officers of the Bank would have suffered. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to an aggregate fine of Rs. 3,000. It was further ordered that if the fine be recovered, the whole of it be given to the Bank as compensation.

DHATURA POISONING CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Syed Haji Abdul was placed in connection with the "dhatura" poisoning incident which occurred a few days ago at Mahim.

The case for the prosecution was that enquiries made by Superintendent Coxen and Inspector De Burgh and Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the C. I. D. showed that one Syed Shelin Adam Saypose managed for a number of years a teashop near the "durgah" at Mahim. About a month ago the accused Abdul induced him to allow him to carry on the business of the shop, Saypose receiving Rs. 13 a month. Abdul then took up the management and a few days after, it is alleged, he started finding fault with Saypose's friends, who frequented the shop. This Saypose recented and he rebuked Abdul, who, it is further alleged, was heard to say that he would yet make a prophet of prophets of Saypose. It is also alleged that on the 20th instant Abdul bought some Indian confectionary and rose petals at Doctor Street and Mahim Bazar, and asked Saypose to bless them. He was told to take the sweets to the "durgah" but instead of doing so, he and a Pathan were seen eating the stuff. One Bomanshah Musafershah, who noticed this, was subsequently given two cups of tea by Abdul. Bomanshah found the tea bitter and Abdul, on being asked, explained that it was prepared in the "English style." Later that day Abdul gave two Arabs sweets and then tea, of which they drank only a little owing to its bitter taste. He next gave Saypose and ten other persons sweets and tea, and they also found the latter tasting bitter. One Noormahomed was next treated in the same manner to sweets and what Abdul called "hajrat" tea and he also found it bitter. All this hospitality was extended free of charge. It has been further alleged that about one in the morning Saypose and Abdul were seen standing in the sea water and subsequently Abdul was seen running away after a little time. Some persons on noticing this ran to Saypose's help but before any assistance could be rendered, he was washed away by the tide and drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, when it was found that a copper amulet which he had been wearing and which he used to say contained a currency note for Rs. 500, and a gold ring, were missing. The persons, who had been treated to refreshments, were taken to hospital, where they were found suffering from "dhatura" poisoning. Abdul, it is alleged, feighned symptoms of poisoning. It has also been alleged that the object of drugging the men was to rob them. The Arabs had Rs. 40 on them.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF A GOLD RING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Chand Dadoo, a Mahomedan boy, with the theft of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 35.

The charge against the accused was that about two months ago he stole the ring from a box belonging to his brother Syed Lal Dadoo Syed, and disappeared. On Friday his brother accidentally met him at Duncan Road and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty. He also admitted that only recently he had been convicted in another theft case and sentenced to receive six stripes.

The accused was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for three years.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged one Ramji Sakharam with kidnapping a boy named Govind Vishwanath, aged 4 years, with intent to commit theft.

The case for the prosecution was that on Friday evening the accused enticed away the boy, who was playing on the footpath near his house in Duncan Road, and took him to a woman named Jankhibai, the wife of a goldsmith in Null Bazaar. He asked her to remove an anklet from the boy's person, which she did. He gave her eight-annas for her trouble, and the woman thus finding him paying so much for the little trouble that she had taken became suspicious and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had taken the boy to hand him over to the woman, who had, he further alleged, trumped up the false story about the anklet.

The accused was convicted, and, as he had five previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default of the fine, to undergo imprisonment for a further period of three months.

THEFT IN THE MILITARY CANTONMENT AT SANTA CRUZ.

Dr. Ambashankar Morarji, First Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, residing in the military quarters in the Santa Cruz cantonment, and who is now under orders for field service, reported to the police on the morning of the 22nd instant, that he had missed from one of his rooms a box containing gold ornaments, wearing apparel and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 894. He said he suspected no particular person. Subsequently the box was found a mile and a half away in a burning ground in a thoroughly battered condition. Near by was a piece of rope and a dirty piece of dhoti. Besides this the rope was a military rope and not procurable locally. Hence it was suspected the thief must be a military servant in menial service and no outsider. Next morning the doctor observed that the hospital punkah was without its swinging rope. So he at once suspected the punkawalla and informed the commanding officer accordingly. Bhau Havildar and Subedar Satatullah Khan of the 95th Russels Infantry examined the accused's room and also his person, when five sovereigns and a piece of gold dropped down. Seeing that the game was up, this man gave the names of two others as his confederates—Dwarka and Ramaya, from whom six more sovereigns and Rs. 35 in cash were recovered. Altogether more than half of the missing property has been accounted for and furtner enquiries are in progress for the rest. The punkawallah, Mahbir Balgovind, was a cook in the hospital but was now and again given the work of pulling the hospital punkah. This man together with his two accomplices are now in the custody of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra.

EXCISE ADVISORY MEETING AT THANA

On the 24th inst. a meeting of this Committee was held in the Collector's office at Thana under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, Collector of Thana, for the discussion of the question regarding liquor shops in Thana.

There is a country liquor shop in close proximity to the ancient Portuguese Roman Catholic church at Thana with which is affiliated a school attended by a large number of boys and girls. Mr. Keshavrao Padhye, pleader, a Hindu member of the Committee, submitted that apart from racial sentiments, it was entirely on principle he deprecated the policy of installing liquor shops in the immediate vicinity of places of worship and educational institutions.

Mr. Almeida, a Christian member, said that the liquor shop was a longstanding one and there was no valid reason why it should be compelled to close its doors.

Mr. Padhye replied that an evil did not by reason of its age derive any prescriptive right to stay, on the contrary the longer an evil has existed the greater the reason for its speedier eradication.

The President was of opinion that though nothing could be said against the shop or the shopkeeper its site was certainly objectionable.

MADRAS HOSPITAL SHIP.

GIFTS FROM THE PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 28.

The Governor announces the following further gifts for the use of the Madras hospital ship offered and gratefully accepted by the Madras War Fund:—

(1) X.-Ray apparatus from the Siva Devasthanam Committee and Nelliyappawami Temple, Tinnevelly.

(2) Rs. 3,000 from Rao Bahadur M.A. Parthasarthy Iyengar, of the Bank of Madras, towards the cost of outfit for all Indian hospital assistants and Indian students ailing in the hospital ship, Madras.

(3) Tea from the Nilgiri Planters' Association.

(4) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from Messrs. McDowwell and Co., and Mr. H. F. A. Wood, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

As many offers of help in kind have been received, the following articles will be gratefully received:—15,000 lbs. of condensed milk in tins or bottles, 20,000 lbs. of raw rice, 20,000 lbs. of boiled rice, 20,000 lbs. of atta, 16,000 lbs. of dhall, 16,000 lbs. of dried or preserved vegetables, warm clothing for subordinate staff, medicines and dressings and other articles of diet and medical comforts.

The Governor also announces that a matron and seven nurses have been selected for service upon the hospital ship Madras.

Twenty-five ward boys of the General Hospital, have volunteered their services upon the hospital ship and a selection will be made from them for appointment to it.

The selection of assistant surgeons will be made from the host of applications which have been received.

At a meeting of Benares Musalmans in connection with the Government resolution on primary education, the speakers expressed gratitude to Sir James Meston, who was described as a great benefactor to the cause of Moslem education. A further resolution thanked his Honour for the active sympathy shown in accepting the patronship of the Provincial Mahomedan Education Conference, the first session of which will be held at Etawah on the 18th October.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Two Schools of Thought.

"Indian Daily News."—There are two schools of thought just now on the subject of one's conduct in war time. One school exhorts us to economise, to live simply, to avoid luxury or the appearance of it and we read that the Royal Family and Queen Mary are leading a very much more simple form of life than usual. The Savoy, the most extravagant hotel in London, has started a "simple dinner"—a war dinner! The other school says "spend as usual, the circulation of money means employment, buy at the shops, and that will help the shopkeepers to pay their employes and manufacturers to keep up their factories. Go to the theatres and music halls and help to keep things going as much as possible.' There can be no doubt, into our minds, that the second policy is the wisest and best for all of us. We should "buy, buy, buy," and the first thought of Mr. Lloyd George was to keep the flag flying and then to keep trade going. That is why the "Emden" incident is so unfortunate: it came just when we were keeping up our end in India and we trusted implicitly in the Admiralty and the public defence. It is said that accidents will happen and that the escape of the "Emden" is one of those accidents that do occur. Our view is and has been and will be that by the system of Censorship we are rendered incapable of looking after ourselves, and that that is not a good thing. All knowledge, and knowledge is power, is kept from us and the end in our opinion has not justified the means. The "Koenigsberg" is at large and the episode of its catching the Pegasus napping does not inspire confidennce following so close on the "Emden" incident. One is willing to excuse a good deal but it occurs to one that it ought to have selected some other spot and some other time to clean its boilers. And that precautions might reasonably have been taken to prevent a surprise.

Effect of war on Literary Ideals.

"The Statesman."—It is too early yet to judge of the effect which the present war will have on our literary ideals. Reams of verse are appearing in the Home newspapers; but it is of indifferent quality. Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, a scholar with a musical ear, who draws his inspiration from Anglo-Saxon models, has produced a little poem in a metre which hardly seems a fit vehicle for the expression of the emotions which Englishmen are at present experiencing. There is no reason why the imitation of literary ideals, primitive though they be, which produced "Beowulf" should not result in the expression of our present moods. It is probable, however, that not until the nation has realised the Titanic nature of the struggle; has felt the pinch of poverty and distress; and above all has seen that war means death on a scale unknown since 1815, will the flood of national endeavour and national emotion overflow respect for the old models and find a verse form which will aim merely at the terse expression of the nation's feelings.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

"New India."—We understand that several well-known firms, having extensive dealing with foreign countries, have dispensed with the services of a large number of poor clerks, on the ground that there is not enough work for them in consequence of the war. From their own standpoint—and that is purely commercial—they are perfectly justified; but when these firms enter other fields and testify their readiness to diminish the sufferings caused by the war by contributing to the War Fund, their position becomes unjustifiable and even ridiculous. On the one hand they are causing misery, and on the other trying to relieve it, Of course there happen, in some cases, to exist some other considerations also in this transfer of assistance. In the interests which they proclaim themselves to have at heart, will it not be better that such firms should be requested to look after their own employees and retain them on even half pay, if necessary, with the money which they are willing to send to the War Fund?

Mahomedan Claims.

"The Indian Social Reformer."—We have no claim to represent the views of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, but judging from the general trend of their activities, their object in urging the official recognition of Urdu as the sole vernacular of their co-religionists all over the country, seems to be the outcome of a line of thought somewhat as follows: The Mahomedan community in India, taken as a whole, is numerically a very considerable community. But it is very unequally distributed, so much so that in some provinces, it is in a proportion of minority which no special regulations can raise to a level with the majority. The true Moslem policy in India, therefore, is to have an all-India organization which will be independent of provincial proportions and can speak on behalf of the whole Mahomedan population. The use of local vernaculars by Mahomedans in some provinces, militates to a certain extent against this policy. The recognition of Urdu as the common language of Indian Mahomedans, on the other hand, would be a valuable source of strength to it. Strictly speaking, therefore, the object of the leaders in urging such recognition, is neither of those contemplated by the questions of his Excellency, though, indirectly no doubt, it may be said to be the improvement of the conditions of Mahomedan life, such as may be expected to follow the capacity of a consolidated community to make its needs and aspirations known to and favourably considered by Government.

SPORTING NEWS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF BOMBAY RACES.

"Gang Forward" is apparently the Western India Turf Club's motto, as indicated by the extremely liberal programme which has been framed for the Bombay Races of 1915. The Executive and their enterprising Secretary, Major J. F. Hughes, have to be congratulated on the affluent condition of the Club's finances, in being able to offer the handsome sum of Rs. 1,89,650 as added money over a five days' meeting. The fixture commences on February 10th, 1915, and is continued on the 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th of the same month. The following summary shows how the various prizes are distributed for competition.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH 1915.

	Rs.
Bombay City Plate. (About 1¼ miles)... Terms Race for Horses.	20,000
The Importers' Plate. (Six furlongs)... High Weight Handicap for Horses.	2,000
The Vellard Plate. (About 1 mile 1 furlong ..... High Weight Handicap for Horses.	2,000
The Dealers' Plate. (About 1 mile)..... Terms Race for Arabs.	2,750
The Paddock Plate. (Six furlongs) ... Arabs 14 hands and under—Terms.	2,000
The Fort Plate. (Six furlongs) ..... Arabs 14 hands and under—Terms.	2,000

SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH 1915.

	Rs.
Grand Western Handicap. (About 1 mile 1 furlong) ..... Handicap for Horses.	27,500
Malabar Hill Plate. (Six furlongs).... Terms Race for Horses.	12,000
Adelaide Plate. (Five furlongs) ..... High Weight Handicap for Horses.	2,750
Bombay Derby, (1½ miles) ..... Terms Race for Arabs.	10,500
The Imperial Plate. (About 1¼ miles) . Handicap for Arabs.	2,750
Tom Le Mesurier Plate. About 7 furlongs) ..... Arabs 14 hands and under (Terms.	5,500

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH 1915.

	Rs.
Flying Plate. (5 furlongs) ..... Handicap for Horses.	10,000
Mazagon Plate. (About 1 mile. ..... High Weight Handicap for Horses.	2,750
Gaye Cup (About 1 mile, 1 furlong) ..... Handicap for Arabs.	4,100
Salsette Plate. (About 7 furlongs)..... High Weight Handicap for Arabs.	2,000
Gough Memorial Plate. (6 furlongs) ... Handicap for Arabs 14 hands.	4,050
Midget Plate. (6 furlons). ..... Handicap for Arabs 14 hands.	2,000

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1915.

	Rs.
Byculla Club Cup. (1½ miles) Cup valued at £50 and ..... Handicap for Horses.	17,000
Willingdon Plate. (About 7 furlongs) ... Handicap for Horses.	15,000
Stand Plate. (About 7 furlongs) ..... Handicap for Horses.	2,750
Turf Club Cup. (1½ miles) Cup valued at Rs. 1,000 and ..... Handicap for Arabs.	10,000
Bedouin Plate. (5 furlongs) ..... Handicap for Arabs 14 hands.	2,000
Lilliput Handicap. (About 7 furlongs) ... Handicap for Arabs 14 hands.	2,000

FIFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH 1915.

	Rs.
Mansfield Plate. (6 furlongs) ..... Handicap for Horses.	10,000
Colaba Plate. (About 1¼ miles) ..... Handicap for Horses.	2,750
Worli Plate. (5 furlongs) ..... Handicap for Horses.	2,000
Cowasji Jehangir Plate. (About 1¼ miles) ..... Handicap for Horses.	2,750
Desert Plate. (About 1 mile 1 furlong) ... Handicap for Arabs.	2,000
Town Plate. (About 1 mile) ..... Handicap for Arabs 14 hands.	2,750

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 29, 1914.

THE THIRD PHASE.

The progress of the Franco-British campaign against the enemy in France continues to be slow. Whatever may be said of the failure of the German generals to bring to a successful climax the wonderful strategic scheme of their headquarters staff, the mistakes which led their right wing into the trap prepared for it on the Marne, and the antiquated tactics of mass formation on which they still rely, the splendid organisation of their armies in the field is undeniable. This enables them to make the fullest use of every development that offers them the least opportunity. Thus, when their hurried retreat from the Marne brought them to the Aisne, they were fully prepared to take advantage of the fine natural positions which lay behind it for defensive purposes, and the strength and resource of the forces with which the Allies have to cope was revealed by the rapidity with which they established themselves in these positions while the rear-guard delayed, as far as possible, the crossing of the river by the French and British forces. Thus they have been enabled for more than a week to keep the allied armies at bay, while they are evidently preparing in their rear for a further retreat and a further resistance. In the meanwhile they have made the most strenuous attempts to regain the advantage where they stand. Whether the German commanders are wise to exhaust their troops in these continuous counter-attacks, in which they must suffer appalling losses, is a question which the distant observer of the campaign, supplied as he is with but the barest outline of the progress of events, is not competent to judge. But nothing can be more true than Sir John French's prediction that, if the Allies can only hold their ground in the same tenacious manner sufficiently long, they will once more be able to advance in pursuit of a beaten enemy. One of the elementary axioms of warfare is that every succeeding unsuccessful attack made by the same troops becomes feebler and feebler. The flower of the German army has been hurled at the allied front again and again during the past week, to be hurled back on every occasion with heavy loss. This is an exhausting process that has lasted long enough to display the splendid stamina and striking power of the German infantry, and to command the admiration even of those who hope earnestly for their defeat. But it cannot last much longer. It has also served to demonstrate the folly of Moltke's prediction about the British infantry. The great strategist of the war of 1870 declared that the British infantry would lose its traditional superiority over Continental troops, once all armies were armed with modern long-range rifles and the infantryman was no longer able to display his prowess in hand-to-hand fighting. On the contrary, it is the German infantry that has been found wanting in this respect, judging from all reliable accounts. The British and French infantryman fight as intelligent individuals. The former especially has developed since the days of the Boer war into a perfectly efficient self-acting, thinking and independent fighting machine. The German infantryman apparently still knows only how to fight in the mass, and even when it comes to the actual shock of mass against mass, formidable as he is, seems to be unable to stand against cold steel. The British infantryman retains the prowess which made him so formidable in the days of Wellington, and it is still the deadly effectiveness of his rifle fire before the charge is delivered that has enabled him to withstand and repulse, time after time, the tremendous weight of the masses hurled against him.

The latest reports of the battle of the Aisne show that a renewal of the violent attacks along the whole line has again failed with grave loss to the enemy, while the morale of the allied troops remains excellent. The Paris communiqué speaks of the uniformity of these attacks along the whole line indicating instructions from a high commander to find a solution of the battle. The solution, however, is apparently not to be found in this way, nor will it, we trust and think, be found at all by the German generalissimo. It may be looked for in another successful attempt of the Allies to break in upon the enemy's right. The official communiqués have been curiously silent on this point, but the recent news of the occupation of Peronne, which may be accepted as authentic, is a significant indication of what is behind the strategy of the French Commander-in-Chief, and we may be sure that, just as General French seized his opportunity south of the Marne, so the physcological moment will again be seized on the north of the Aisne when it comes. In the meanwhile, it is clear that the Germans are preparing for the inevitable retreat from the line they now occupy, by the protection of the immense system of communications necessary to their safety, and a strenuous resistance along the whole interior line, stretching from Brussels in the north to Lorraine in the south. Siege-resistance preparations of an extensive character are in progress around the Belgium capital, and elaborate preparations are being made to effect the capture of Antwerp, without which, the holding of Brussels, in the event of a new advance from the west, would be impossible. It is clear that the Germans have made up their minds to the inevitability of a defensive campaign in the west and are now giving an equal share of their attention to the danger in the east, whither the War Lord has gone to lend the operations the glamour of his presence. Thus we are very near to the opening of the third phase of the war, which, if all goes well, will take the form of a gradual squeezing of the Germans between two great gradually advancing sets of armies from east and west. It will be a long and tedious process and will need all the patience and determination of which the people of the allied countries are capable. But this will not prevent it from being carried to its bitter conclusion. There will be no exhaustion on our side. The British Empire has as yet thrown but a tithe of her resources into the land struggle. When the balance is thrown into the scale the inevitability of German doom will have been sealed.

SOCIAL REFORMERS AND FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Armchair critics on social reform are greatly in evidence when such documents as the annual Excise Report or the Report on the working of the factories is published. Both are, of course, legitimate topics of public interest on which they may claim to be heard, especially when the critics do not directly or indirectly belong to the official hierarchy, who, it is not unknown, are sometimes reviewers of their own handiwork. It is always interesting to learn what the unbeneficed reviewer has to say on the question of the growing drink traffic or on the complicated problem of the sociology of the working classes, chiefly factory hands. Generally, however, the criticisms are either one-sided or based on insufficient materials. In the matter of the annual Factory Legislation Report the criticism is hardly well-informed. The writers lack the knowledge or experience which can only come of a close intimacy with the internal working of a mill. The wearer of the shoe best knows where it pinches, and those who have to work the mills under the various provisions of the factory laws know how far some of the regulations are unsuitable and even impracticable. It is a question whether the amended legislation of 1912, as it now stands, has affected the physiological aspect of the cotton industry and its thousands of workers, as was intended. It has failed to satisfy the ideal of the philanthropists who want to see the operative something more than a mere law-adjusted human machine. The actual undercurrent of misery remains the same.

It is idle, therefore, for all classes of factory inspectors in the country to pretend that they are working miracles in administering the legislation of 1912, in view of the numerous vulnerable points whereat they can be easily attacked. And it is equally idle for the arm chair critics, blissfully ignorant of the daily internal working of a cotton factory, to bless the one-sided reports of the inspector, who has to justify his existence, to indulge in airy comments on the unnumbered sins of the millowner. The critics are hardly aware of the inner-conflict continually going on between the two. They are hardly aware of the incompetency of the inspectors. Nine-tenths of the inspectors have never worked for a single hour in any cotton mill here or in Lancashire as the technical foremen, the carders, the spinners and the weavers have done. The latter know well enough how the machinery should be protected and guarded, and how physiological conditions, working to the benefit of the operatives, might be attained. As a rule they do their best to conform to the law and regulations in force. They are not slow to advise their employers as to how much may be given practical effect to so as to prevent any serious conflict with the men in authority who do not know, and have never known, how to work a mill or even a machine. Mill agents are sometimes of course, obtuse men whom to persuade and to carry out the regulations is exceedingly difficult, and if these are sometimes prosecuted and punished no one need be sorry. But the majority of millowners are law-abiding. They are anxious to carry out such "edicts" as the little Cæsars of the Factory Act demand. Unfortunately, however, they find, not infrequently, that the little Cæsars have next to no knowledge of what they ask should be done, owing to their inexperience of the internal working of mill machinery. The managers and superintendents are experts in their technical work. They know what can be done and what cannot be done. Where they are convinced by their practical experience of the impracticability of the suggestions made, they try to convince these untrained men. They persuade, they remonstrate, but all to no purpose. Armed with the truncheon of authority, the inspectors try to enforce their own impractical proposals. Prosecutions are commenced and on the other side a vigorous rational defence is urged.

The prosecutions find expression in the Annual Reports which the armchair critics take as gospel. The milling interests in despair of any rational redress of their grievances from Government go on working in sullen silence. The Government asks for a report on the grievances, and the same unpractical and inexperienced people repeat their story in the ears of a Government as ignorant of technical matters as they. Collectors come and go. They are mere birds of passage. Some may have had a superficial experience of factory inspection in the mofussil, but as a rule they are innocent of any such qualification. So it is that the permanent officials, this tiny legion of Factory Cæsars, are the persons to report to Government, and the Department whose duty is to reply to the millowners simply paraphrase a one-sided report. Social reformers, and the public generally, need to be cautioned against taking literally all that appears in the Annual Reports, which, apart from the statistics contained therein, require to be accepted with considerable caution.

Notes of the Day.

The Cruise of the Emden.

It is reported that the Viceroy has informed the Governor of Madras that three cruisers are in pursuit of the Emden. This definite announcement will, it is to be hoped, allay the fears of those good people who seem at present to be suffering from a bad attack of "Emden" on the brain. It is possible now, from the mass of details which have appeared, and continue to appear in the Madras papers, to weave a more or less connected, narrative of the Emden's piratical cruise in Indian waters. It is believed the German vessel came from Sabang through the Straits of Sunda, separating Sumatra from Java, and not by the narrow passages between the islands of the Butang Archipelago, just to the southward of Singapore. The little cruiser so far has done splendidly, from the German point of view, but it is almost certain she will not succeed in evading the cruisers that have been sent to intercept her. At all events, her career, meteoric while it lasted, is over, so far as the Indian coast is concerned.

Britannia Rules the Air!

One of the surprises of this war has been the success that has attended the British air operations. The British losses in this respect, have been few, indeed hardly noticeable, while the intrepidity of their airman has been second only to the skill with which they have handled their machines. This is the first war in which aeroplanes have played a part of the first importance, though they have been previously used on active service. Aeroplanes were used during the Balkan war, but the fleets were so small and the experience of the pilots so short that their exploits hardly deserve mention in the annals of aerial warfare. Before the outbreak of hostilities it was commonly acknowledged that France was the mistress of the air. Her adventurous sons indulged in air acrobatics. We constantly heard of "looping the loop" and of other dangerous exploits such as do our gallant Allies honour. Their desire to achieve the impossible in ether was quite consistent with the French character, whose goal is always originality. But, since the outbreak of war, the palm seems to have passed to the British? We have heard of a Frenchman "charging" a hostile aircraft and rendering it hors de combat,—one of the bravest exploits of the war. But the British airmen have been consistently besting the enemy and steadily dropping bombs in their camps without any disaster worth mentioning. They have rendered enormous assistance to the commanders in the field by their successful reconnoitering, and have proved their value in the realms of scouting far beyond anything expected of them.

Dangers of "Wireless" in War Time.

In the early stages of the war some enterprising news-mongers managed to do a brisk traffic in "intercepted wireless messages." "Truth" relates how the Admiralty cleverly succeeded in discovering the offenders and stopping the publication of news which was likely to prove harmful to the conduct of the naval campaign. There was a very strong suspicion that a certain big newspaper group possessed one or two receiving stations in Scotland, and recourse was had to a ruse to put this to the test. A wireless message in the low war tune, but not in secret code, was despatched by a certain battleship to the effect that three warships which had been crippled in action were on their way down Channel, bound for Plymouth. The bait took, and the sensational story was set buzzing. The Admiralty had learnt all they wanted to find out and acted accordingly. This experiment had one quite unexpected effect. The wireless-message was taken in by the battleship Cæsar, which just at that particular time was in dockyard hands at Devonport. In an incredibly short space of time the alarming news about the crippled battleships spread all over the town. This leakage from within the service was a hint upon which the Admiralty promptly acted. Wireless is scarcely employed at all now, except between ship and ship at sea, necessary communication with the shore being made by means of despatch boats.

The Andamans.

The full text of Sir Richard Temple's paper on the Andamans penal system appears in the Journal of the East India Association for July, received by the last mail. We cannot help reading Sir Richard's advocacy of the continuance of the present system in the Andamans with a certain amount of regret. While admitting that the system is "thorough" from a warder's point of view, from the humanitarian point of view it is radically defective. It has doubtless grown up on its own lines, and has been gradually adopted to the requirements of a penal settlement covering a large area, in which are situated villages for ticket-of-leave convicts, ex-convicts and free persons, as well as convict stations, workshops and jails. Sir Richard claims that the system is wholly satisfactory and that Port Blair is a sort of huge reformatory, aiming at turning the naturally uncontrolled into ordinary self-controlled members of society by "continuous education over a long period in self-restraint." The education may be there, but no light has been thrown on the methods adopted by the educators. It is easy, however, to imagine the terrible atmosphere of the Andamans. In years gone by we had the most horrible experience in the world of prison colonies and nothing more degrading ever existed under the British flag. In the course of the discussion that followed Sir Richard Temple's paper, Surgeon-General Evatt declared that he was entirely opposed to bringing together prisoners of varied races from 300 millions of people into one place, and that, even if the angels came down from Heaven to run the Andamans, he would still think "the atmosphere must be absolutely injurious and poisonous."

INCESSANT GERMAN ATTACKS.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK ALLIES' LINES.

COMPLETELY REPULSED.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON ANTWERP.

TO BE CAPTURED AT ANY COST.

BELGIANS PREPARING COUNTER PLANS.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

A communique issued by the Ministry of War at Paris states that from the night of the 26th to 27th the Germans along the whole fron t maintained incessant attacks of extraordinary violence day and night, which were delivered for the purpose of breaking the Allies' lines as a supreme effort to determine the issue of the great battle. This attack was repulsed, cannon and numerous prisoners being captured.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Germans for the capture of Antwerp at any cost. Meanwhile the Belgians are preparing counter-plans to frustrate it.

A German Force was surprised by the Belgians on the march from Brussels to Tirlemont via Alost and defeated. In revenge Malines was bombarded again from long range, doing a good deal of damage.

The positions around Antwerp which were captured by the Belgians are being easily maintained.

In the Eastern theatre the Russians compelled the Germans to retreat at Druskeniki and occupied Demritza. The Russians have also been successful in the Carpathians, pursuing the Austrians into Hungary and capturing many prisoners and guns.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLIED FORCES.

INCESSANT ATTACKS BY GERMANS.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE LINES.

UNSUCCESSFUL THROUGHOUT.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 2-40 a.m.

A Communique issued by the Ministry of War at eleven last night states that from the night of the 26th till the 27th the Germans along the whole front maintained an incessant attack which was marked by extraordinary violence day and night.

They were evidently trying to break the Allies' lines with a uniformity denoting instructions from a high commander to find a solution of the battle.

Not only did they not succeed, but we took a flag and some cannon and numerous prisoners.

The *morale* of the troops, in spite of the fatigue of the uninterrupted struggle is excellent.

The Commanders even have difficulty in restraining the men's desire to come to grips with the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions."

COUNTER ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT

ENEMY BEATEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Press Bureau to-night states that the situation is satisfactory. Counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy.

M. POINCARE'S VAULT BROKEN INTO.

THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS BURIED THEREIN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 28.

Germans at Aubecourt broke into the Poincare family vault and buried three German soldiers therein.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH LEFT.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS DRIVEN BACK.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

LONDON, Sept. 27. 5-15 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says, our left is making considerable progress. The enemy made extremely violent attacks between the Oise and the Somme and some bayonet charges. All were repulsed.

In many places the French and German trenches are only a hundred metres apart. The Prussian guards in the centre from Rheims to Souain made an unsuccessful attack and were hurled back.

The enemy made a successful attack near Saint Menehould, but at the end of the day we had regained the lost ground.

There is no activity from Argonne to the Meuse and no change on the heights of the Mouse nor in Lorraine and the Vosges.

The communique adds that our progress was marked to the north of the Somme. Violent attacks stretched eastward as far as Rheims. The Prussian guards were driven back in Berru and Nogent-Laabbesse regions near Rheims.

The enemy in South Woevre occupy the line from Saint Mihiel to the north-west of Pontamousson.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

GENL. JOFFRE'S CONTRADICTION.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

General Joffre declares that there was no French observation post on the Rheims Cathedral, as asserted by the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Archbishop of Rheims says that only the walls of the edifice and the great organ are intact.

BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMAN AVIATOR.

A SOLICITOR KILLED AND A GIRL WOUNDED.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

A German aviator dropped two bombs on the city and hit a hotel. A solicitor was killed and a girl wounded.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

ESTIMATED AT 64,872.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 5-20 a.m.

The thirty-fourth German list of casualties numbering 9,921, making a total of 64,872 since the war began, has been published.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The following list of officers killed has been issued:—Second Lieut. R. Benison, Connaughts; Lieutenant L. Bernard, Sherwoods; Lieutenant G. A. Birdwood, South Lancashires; 2nd Lieut. E. Boyd, Northumberland Fusiliers; Second Lieut. E. Cruikshank, Wiltshires; Second Lieut. R. De Stacpoole, Connaughts; Lieutenant W. Eliot, West Yorks; Captain H. G. Elliot, Devonshires; Lieutenant G. R. Fenton, Connaughts; Second Lieut. J. A. Ferguson, Highland Light Infantry; Captain M. Fisher, West Yorks; Captain D. Gilkison, Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant H. G. Gilmour, Worcesters; Captain H. V. Hare, Durham Light Infantry; Second Lieut. C. C. Harrison, Worcesters; Lieut. R. M. Henderson, Connaughts; Major A. F. Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry; Lieut. C. Henry, Worcesters; Lieut. H. L. Hopkins, Army Medicals; Major A. Ingles, West Yorks; Second Lieut. C. L. Mackenzie, Highland Light Infantry; Major F. O'Connell, Army Medicals; Captain H. C. Reynolds, Wiltshires; Second Lieut. Stanuell, Durhams; Lieut. M. Sweet-Escott, Liverpools; Second Lieut. D. S. Wallace and Second Lieut. E. G. Watson, Officers' Training Corps; Captain R. Evelegh, Oxford and Bucks.

Died of wounds:—Second Lieut. A. Barrington-Kennett, Oxford and Bucks, and Major A. K. Ross, Durham Light Infantry.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The following list of officers wounded is issued:—

Second Lieut. B. Allan, Sherwoods; Captain D. F. Anderson, East Yorks; Second Lieut. C. H. Baker, Durhams; Captain C. Becher, Irish Rifles; Lieut. Colonel R. E. Benson, East Yorks; Lieut. Colonel W. D. Bird, Irish Rifles; Captain G. Blewitt, Oxford and Bucks; Captain A. O. Boyd, Field Artillery; Major W. E. Campion, East Yorks; Second-Lieut. Crellin, Sherwoods; Lieut. S. Dillon, Irish Rifles; Captain B. Evans, South Lancs; Major Finch-Hatton, East Kents; Lieut. R. Fisher, Army Medicals; Second Lieut. Gales, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. Gebbie, South Lancs; Lieut. W. Godsa, Durhams; Lieut. Grey-Wilson, Durhams; Second Lieut. O. Guiness, Worcesters; Lieut. Colonel A. Hasted, Wiltshires; Second Lieut. G. H. Hewitt, South Lancs; Lieut. V. Inglefield, East Yorks; Captain Kyrke-Smith, Liverpools; Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant T. Lawrence, V.C., 18th Hussars; Lieut. N. Lethbridge, Yorks and Lancs; Lieut. Lilburn, Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. H. S. Lowe, Worcesters; Captain G. Luther, Sherwoods; Second Lieut. I. Macdean, Sherwoods; Captain F. Marshall, Liverpools; Captain P. B. Maxwell, East Yorks; Lieut. T. Meautys, West Yorks; Lieut. G. Norman, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain C. C. Parkinson, Sherwoods; Captain R. Pepys, Worcesters; Lieut. H. Pickering, West Yorks; Lieut. C. Pilter, 18th Hussars; Capt. R. S. Popham, Sherwoods; Capt. C. E. Porter, Worcesters; Lieut. B. Ratcliffe, West Yorks; Second Lieut. H. Roseveare, Wiltshires; Lieut. Sasse, East Yorks; Captain B. Selby, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Snatt, Liverpools; Second Lieut. D. Steevens, Field Artillery; Captain F. Studd, East Kents; Lieut. Colonel Towsey, West Yorks, Second Lieut. L. Trist, Lincolnshires; Lieut. W. Twist, Durhams, Second Lieut. R. Weigall, Sherwoods; and Second Lieut. V. Yate, Durhams.

Wounded:—Second Lieut. T. M. Bullock.

Missing:—Lieut. L. A. Davies, West Yorks; Captain E. L. P. Edwards, East Yorks; Captain P. Fryer, West Yorks; Captain E. Grant-Dalton, West Yorks; Captain H. Harrington, West Yorks; Lieut. K. S. Henderson, West Yorks; Lieut. L. E. Horton, Liverpools; Lieut. A. W. Dudson, Worcesters; Lieut. B. Hutchison, West Yorks; Second Lieut. Langrain, West Yorks; Captain P. Love, West Yorks; Second Lieut. Meller, East Yorks and Lieut. O. Thompson, West Yorks.

COLLECTION OF WARM CLOTHES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Lord Londesborough has undertaken to collect warm things for Indian troops, including scarves, comforters, woolly jackets and waistcoats.

BELGIAN FORCES.

GERMAN FORCE SURPRISED.

ROUTED BY THE BELGIANS.

MALINES BOMBARDED IN REVENGE.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28, 3-15 a.m.

It is officially stated here that a German force, comprising a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry with six batteries, including two heavy batteries, was surprised on Saturday marching from Brussels to Tirlemont via Alost. Attacked on the front and flank the Germans retreated having many prisoners and wounded.

Apparently out of revenge the Germans on Sunday bombarded Malines at long range, damaging the station and destroying many houses. Ten civilians were killed and many wounded.

Simultaneously with the bombardment the Germans advanced in strength on the Belgian front between Malines and Alost but exhausted themselves in fruitless attacks.

The Belgian cavalry attacked their flank, the general result being that the Belgians easily maintained the positions won round Antwerp.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1-40 a.m.

The Germans resumed the bombardment of Malines yesterday.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON ANTWERP.

TO BE CAPTURED AT ANY COST.

BELGIANS ON THE ALERT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Germans are apparently making elaborate efforts to capture Antwerp at any cost. The slowness of operations is due to the fact that the siege guns throwing projectiles of 2,500 pounds are of such enormous size that the concrete beds on which they are placed will take weeks to set hard. Meanwhile the Belgians are preparing plans to frustrate the German designs.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM ANTWERP.

BELGIANS OCCUPY ALOST.

MONS ON FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 28, 2-40 a.m

The Belgians made a sortie from Antwerp on Saturday in the direction of Erpe, drove back a strong force of Germans after a sharp fight and occupied Alost.

It is reported that Mons is on fire.

BOMBS THROWN IN OSTEND.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Another zeppelin threw about a dozen bombs in Ostend but few exploded. An old man was wounded.

GERMAN AEROPLANE WRECKED.

OCCUPANTS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An aeroplane attacked a German aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Brussels. The latter fell to the ground, the occupants being killed and the machine wrecked.

BOMBARDMENT OF CATTARO RESUMED.

PELAGOSA FORTRESS DISMANTLED.

ROME, Sept. 27.

The Allied fleets have resumed the bombardment of Cattaro and the neighbouring fortified positions. The powerful fortress on the island of Pelagosa has been dismantled.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT SYDNEY.

MADAME MELBA'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

SYDNEY, Sept. 28.

At a patriotic concert arranged by Madame Melba a sum of £1,890 was realised. Madame Melba sold coins by auction, a farthing in one case fetching thirty pounds, and a Japanese flag fifty-five guineas.

STORING OF COTTON.

SIR CHARLES MACARA'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Sir Charles Macara estimates that the suggested scheme for storing cotton might inolve an outlay of sixty to seventy millions sterling, but he says there will be little or no risk at the price at which cotton will be repurchased. If properly stored, cotton will keep for years. He hopes that the Governments concerned will take prompt action.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

KAISER IN EAST PRUSSIA.

TWENTY-TWO ARMY CORPS ASSEMBLED.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 5-20 a.m.

A message to "The Times" from Petrograd says, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Kaiser is in East Prussia, where there are now twenty-two Army corps, as compared with eighteen in the Franco-Belgian field.

DEMRITZA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS.

AUSTRIANS PURSUED INTO HUNGARY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, 6-10 p.m.

It is officially stated that the Russians compelled the Germans to retreat at Druskeniki. The enemy started an artillery duel with the fortress of Ossowetz. The Russians occupied Demritza. A large column of Austrians retiring from Przemysl is leaving in trains and motor-cars. We have been successful in the Carpathians, taking guns and prisoners. The Russians are pursuing the Austrians into Hungary.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

PRZEMSYL ISOLATED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is reported that the Russians have captured Khyrow on the railway twenty miles south of Przemsyl. The latter is thus isolated.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

FIGHT AMONGST THEMSELVES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is stated in Petrograd that the German and Austrian prisoners at Moscow have had to be separated to prevent them fighting.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ROME, Sept. 28.

Special hospitals are being prepared in Austria-Hungary to accommodate patients suffering from cholera, which is spreading

UNITED STATES RED CROSS SHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The United States Red Cross ship has arrived off London.

GERMAN INDIGNATION AT RELEASE OF BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

The Germans are indignant at the release of the British Bluejackets, though they are careful to refrain from menacing language.

PRINCE HENRY VISITS WOUNDED BLUEJACKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Prince Henry of Netherlands has visited the wounded Bluejackets at Ymuiden.

ROYAL CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The King and Queen and Earl Kitchener have telegraphed condolences to Mrs. Robb on the death at the front of Major A. K. Robb, Durham Light Infantry.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

RHEIMS.—A city in the French dep. of Marne, situated on a tributory of the Aisne, 100 miles E.-N.-E. of Paris.

PONTAMOUSSON.—A French town, 18 miles N.-N.-W. of Nancy and 18 S.-S.-E. of Metz.

ANTWERP.—The chief commercial city of Belgium. 52 miles from the sea and 27 N. of Brussels.

ERPE.—A commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 8 miles S.-W. of Termonde.

MONS.—A Belgian town, 38 miles S.-S.-W. of Brussels.

OSTEND.—A Belgian watering place, on the German Ocean, 77 miles W.-N.-W. of Brussels.

BRUSSELS.—The Capital of Belgium.

TIRLEMONT.—A Belgian town, 30 miles E.-S.-E. of Brussels.

ALOST.—A Belgian town, 19 miles N.-W. of Brussels.

MALINES.—A Belgian city, 14 miles S.-S.-E. of Antwerp.

PRZEMYSL.—A town of Austrian Galicia, 61 miles W. of Lemberg by rail.

CATTARO.—A strongly fortified Austrian port in Dalmatia.

YMUIDEN.—A small Dutch port.

NAPIER CARS IN THE FIELD

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., of Bombay Agents in India for Napier Cars, have received the following cable from Messrs. D Napier and Son Ltd., London: "Have received big contracts from British and Russian Governments for Napier pleasure and business chassis for war purposes."

JAPAN.

FIGHTING NEAR TSINGTAU.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 27, 5-45 p.m.

It is officially stated in Tokio that a land attack on the outskirts of Tsingtau started yesterday and continues. The Japanese casualties hitherto number 312.

RUSSIAR ADVANCE ON PRZEMYSL.

AUSTRIANS PREPARING FOR STUBBORN DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables under date 21th September as follows:—

Colonel Shumsky, the military correspondent of the "Petrograd Bourse Gazette" considers that during the next few days the Austrians must form on a 132 miles line between Cracow and Przemysl. The Russians approaching Pryzemysl will easily shatter that flank and proceed to break up the whole line. The Austrians are well guarding the railway westward from Przemysl. The transport of troops is proceeding energetically and Przemysl is preparing for a stubborn defence.

INDIANS ARMY COLONELS GAZETTED.

The following Indian Army Colonels are gazetted:—Temporary Brigadiers F. B. W. Richardson, K. F. Buchanan, W. A. Oswald, J. A. H. Woodward, F. Murray, P. J. Miles, J. G. Fitz, M. N. Soady and F. W. J. Cavefield.

INCIDENT AT A TRANSVAAL MEETING.

At a meeting in the Transvaal addressed by General Beyers and Smuts one of the audience produced an old Free State flag which was immediately suppressed, General Beyers remarking amid cheers "We want none of that nonsense here."

A FRESH ARMY CORPS TO BE RAISED.

GERMAN PAPERS PROTEST AT DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 26.

A "Times of Ceylon" cablegram states that Mr. Lloyd George is heading a movement to raise a fresh army corps.

Fifty British authors have signed a manifesto supporting the Government in war though formerly they were friends of Germany.

Some German papers have protested at the destruction of Rheims Cathedral.

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM GERMANY

Three hundred Japanese refugees from Germany have passed through London for Japan. They state Germans treated them with courtesy and kindness.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL AMONG GUARDS-OFFICERS

Heavy death roll is reported among the Guards officers during the past six days. It has thrown numerous titled families into mourning.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE CONGO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 28.

A Havas Agency message, states:—

A French gunboat surprised and occupied Cocobiach in French Congo lately handed over to Germany.

CONTRABAND CARGO.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

A Press communique states it is understood that notwithstanding anything contained in the Royal proclamations prohibiting and restricting the exportation of certain goods from the United Kingdom prohibited and restricted goods not being cargo originally destined for the United Kingdom and not being enemy cargo in a British or allied ship which are brought to a port in the United Kingdom from a British, Colonial, allied, or neutral port in a British, allied or neutral ship may be allowed to go forward to a British, Colonial allied, or neutral destination, provided that such goods are either (1) reported as remaining on board for exportation in the same ship, or (2) entered for immediate exportation in another ship under the transhipment regulations, and (3) provided they are not contraband or conditional contraband.

MASSACRE OF 300 BELGIANS.

GHASTLY STORY OF GERMAN SAVAGERY.

Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of the events in Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday, wrote Mr. Hugh Martin, the "Daily News" special correspondent at Rotterdam, on August 31.

A Dutch gentleman of Louvain, one of the notables of the town, who, with his wife, fled to Breda, states that at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a number of other prominent citizens, he was standing bound at the railway station, when a squad of soldiers drove a party of about 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Van Tienen and poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead.

The sight was sickening beyond all power of description.

Among those publicly shot were the mayor, the principal of the university, and the heads of the police force.

From Maastricht a further overwhelming influx of the Belgian rural population is reported, owing to the system of general forced labour which is being adopted by the Germans. Men are flying from the villages in thousands to escape the demand that they shall assist in roadmaking, bridge building, etc.

THE SEA FIGHT.

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION.

GERMAN SAILORS SHOT BY THEIR OFFICERS.

The Press Bureau issued on the night of the 30th ultimo, the following account of the engagement in the North Sea:—

"In the action of the 28th instant, off Heligoland the light armoured cruiser Arethusa, and not the Amethyst, as previously stated, played the principal part. This vessel, which is the first of the 20 built under the present Board of Admiralty, carried the broad pennant of Commodore Tyrwhitt, commanding the flotillas of the First Fleet.

The principle of the operation was a scooping movement by a strong force of destroyers headed by the Arethusa to cut the German light craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea. The Arethusa, leading the line of destroyers, was first attacked by two German cruisers and was sharply engaged for 35 minutes at a range of about 3,000 yards, with the result that she sustained some damage and casualities, but drove off the two German cruisers, one of which she seriously injured with her 6-inch guns.

Later in the morning she engaged at intervals two other German vessels, who were encountered in the confused fighting which followed, and, in company with the Fearless and the Light Cruiser Squadron, contributed to the sinking of the cruiser Mainz.

THE ARETHUSA'S QUALITIES.

In these encounters the Arethusa's speed was reduced to 10 knots, and many of her guns were disabled, and at 1 o'clock she was about to be attacked by two other cruisers of the German Town class when the Battle Cruiser Squadron most opportunely arrived and pursued and sank these new antagonists. The armoured protection, speed, and fighting qualities of the Arethusa class have now been vindicated, and this is satisfactory in view of the fact that a large number of these valuable and unique vessels will join the Fleet in the next few months.

It must be remembered that the Arethusa had only been commissioned a few days before as an emergency ship and that the officers and crew were new to each other and to her. In these circumstances the series of actions which they fought during the morning is extremely creditable and adds another page to the annals of a famous ship.

Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the 18 or 20 boats rounded up and attacked were well punished and only saved themselves by scattered flight. The superior gun-power and strength of the British destroyers ship for ship was conclusively demonstrated. The destroyers themselves did not hesitable to engage the enemy's cruisers both with guns and torpedoes with hardihood, and two of them—the Laurel and Liberty—got knocked about in the process.

GERMAN OFFICERS' BRUTALITY.

Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources confirm the report of Rear-Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the third German cruiser, which now appears to have been the Ariadne. The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many as possible of the drowning German sailors. The British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing at their own men in the water with pistols, and that several were shot before their eyes under these peculiar circumstances.

The destroyer Defender was actually picking up wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser and had to leave two of her boats, containing one officer and nine men, behind. It was feared that these had been made prisoners, but happily Submarine "E 4" arrived and brought the British party home. As it was not possible to accommodate the 30 Germans in the submarine, they were allowed to return to Germany in the boat under the charge of an ober-lieutenant, who was unwounded.

THE GERMAN LOSS.

The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggreegated about 1,200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of these 30 and about 300 wounded and unwounded prisoners, perished. Besides this there is the loss, which must have been severe, on board the German torpedo-boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action.

The total British casualities amounted to 65 killed and wounded, among whom must, however, be included killed two officers of exceptional merit—Lieutenant-Commander Nigel K. W. Barttelot and Lieutenant Eric W. P. Westmacott. All the British ships will be fit for service in a week or ten days.

The success of this operation was due in the first instance to the information brought to the Admiralty by the submarine officers, who have during the past three weeks showed extraordinary daring an enterprise in penetrating the enemy's waters.

The First Lord has telegraphed to the American Ambassador at Berlin desiring him to inform Grand Admiral von Tirpitz that his son has been saved and is unwounded.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says:—

Yesterday morning in rather foggy weather several small British cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, nearly 40 in number, appeared in a German bay of the North Sea to the north-west of Heligoland. Desperate isolated fights occurred between them and our light forces.

The small German cruisers went in a westerly direction and, in consequence of the short distance, came into contact with several strong cruisers. Thus the German cruiser Ariadne was hit by shots from two large cruisers of the Lion class, and sank after a glorious fight. Most of the crew of 250 men were saved.

The torpedo boat V187 was bombarded by a small cruiser and ten torpedo boats, and sank after continuing to fire until the last moment, and the commander of the squadron was killed.

The small cruisers Koln and Mainz are missing, and, according to telegrams from England they were sunk after a fight with a superior force of the enemy. Of their crews eight officers and 91 men appear to have been saved by the British ships.—

A German wireless message received by the Marconi Company, dated Berlin, August 3 says:—

The naval engagement near Heligoland treated by the Press as without significance and as one which cannot affect the general situation. Fighting took place apparently within range of the Heligoland forts, which were unable to use their guns owing to the thick weather.

ACCOUNT OF ACTION.

The "Times" special correspondent at Harwich wrote on August 30:—

The British flotilla were received with ringing cheers of admiration when they returned to Harwich yesterday after their magnificent achievement in Heligoland Bight against the German Fleet.

As the vessels came in sailors crowded to the side of the repair ships in the harbour and gave three hearty cheers for their gallant comrades.

The Liberty had the misfortune to be hit by a shell which shattered her mast, tore away part of her bridge first of all, and then smashed her searchlight and killed her gallant captain, Lieut. Commander Nigel K. W. Bartellot, and William Butcher, his signaller, who was standing by him on the bridge. Death was instantaneous.

Accounts of the battle say that it was as perfect in execution as in plan. Led by the Fearless, a small detachment of destroyers crept within the German lines at dawn between Heligoland and the German Coast. An aeroplane sighted them and gave news to the enemy. German vessels came out. The British destroyers lured them to the open sea where other destroyers were waiting spread out in fan fashion. There was a small engagement. Then German cruisers came out following their destroyers.

The Arethusa, Commander Tyrwhitt, after a sighting shot got her range splendidly, hitting the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers and demolishing it. The Arethusa then fired a few broad-sides. Her practice was excellent. She hit a German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flames. Soon after a German shot did some damage to the engine room of the Arethusa. A shell exploded on the superstructure of the Arethusa, killing several on duty there. Lieutenant Westmacott was killed outright, a portion of the shell piercing his heart. Commander Tyrwhitt only shifted his flag to the Arethusa a few days ago.

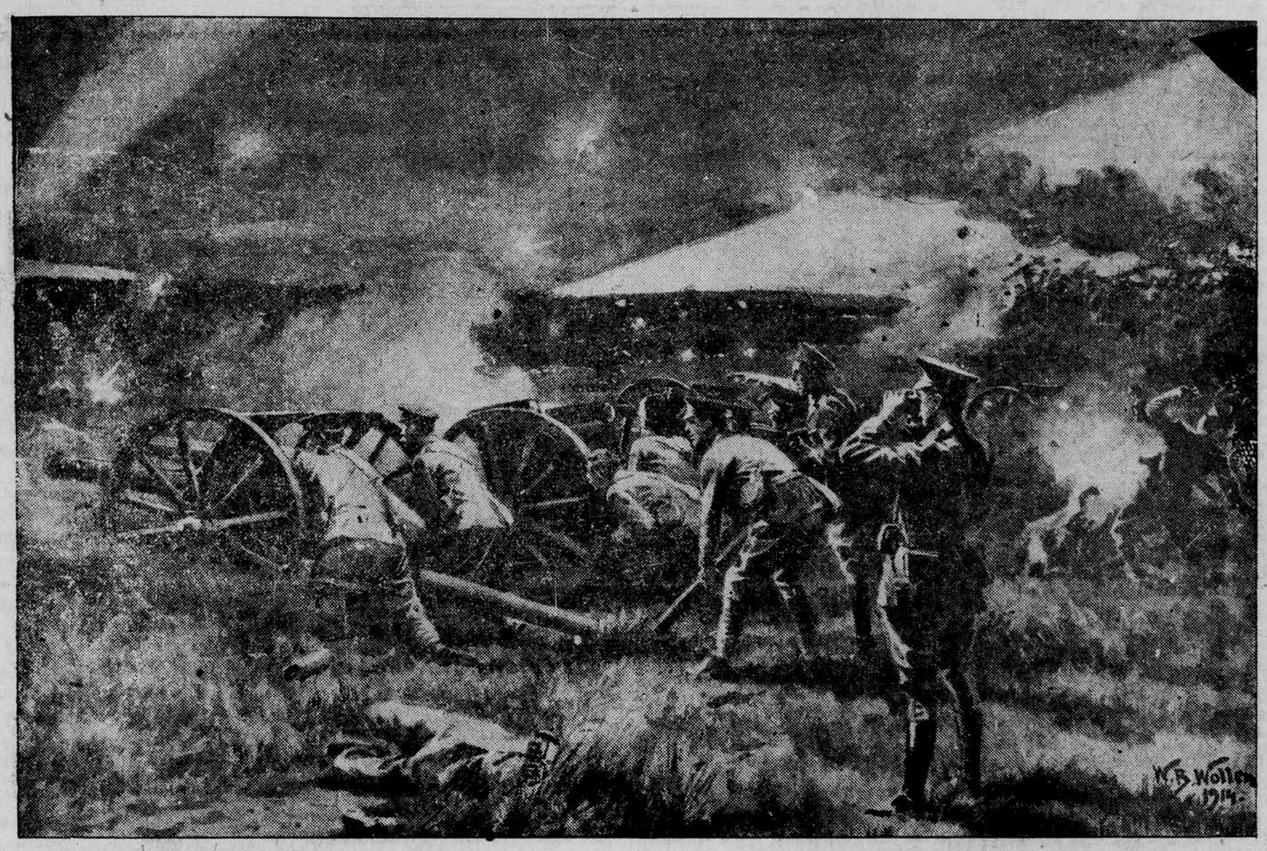
The Liberty, Laurel, and Laertes fought grand fights. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty and, as I have already stated killed her gallant commander. The Laerte was hit; her midship funnel was holed; her forward gun was damaged, and she had a shell in her dynamo room, and a shot aft which wrecked the vessel's cabin.

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruiser squadrons appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting. The execution was deadly.

The first shot from one of our Dreadnoughts sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer. Then the German Fleet turned tail and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven. They were pursed by British destroyers, which did terrible damage with their four-inch guns.

Thirty-eight dead men, mostly Germans have been landed at Shotley. Many of the German prisoners had been wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared that revolvers were used by German officers to prevent their men from surrendering to British boats which had put off to save their drowning opponents. British destroyers lowered two boats to rescue German seamen struggling in the water. As one boat was proceeding she was fired upon by a German cruiser. The destroyers had to leave the boats behind, but they were rescued by other British ships. All our submarines are safe.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT MONS.



With acknowledgment to "The Graphic."

In the four days' battle which began on August 23 at Mons, and ended at the Cambrai-Le Cateau line on August 26, the British Army offered a superb resistance in the face of tremendous odds, and our losses, though amounting to 5,000 or 6,000 men, were trifling compared with the losses suffered by the enemy. The picture represents a night scene in the Arras region, where for hours our lines were swept by the enemy's searchlights, followed by great gusts of shrapnel.

THE ZEPPELIN BOMBS ON ANTWERP.

With acknowledgment to "The Graphic."

THE WRECKED HOUSE WAS ONLY ABOUT A HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE KING'S RESIDENCE.

A Zeppelin airship passed over Antwerp one night and dropped six bombs on the historic town, twelve lives being lost and much property being damaged.

GERMAN BID FOR WORLD POWER.

THE AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

BOERS AND THE MOTHERLAND.

Great Britain has already considered the hypothesis which has become more and more probable of military action on the part of Turkey to support the Germanic aggression. She would in this case ask the United States to take over the protection of her nationals in the Ottoman Empire, says the "Daily Mail."

The agency of Germanic propaganda in the United States directed from the German Embassy in Washington with the aid of the consular corps and the Germanists, as we have shown on several occasions has not hesitated to use any means, even pecuniary, to reach its end. Interviews with Count Bernstorff, intelligence spread in profusion under different shapes, false accusations, lies of all sorts, nothing has been neglected.

Japan, acting with the approval of Great Britain, has met the objections which her declaration of war might provoke. All the suspicions of Washington have been dissipated so far that the great American Republic which is always so susceptible on the subject of Japanese politics, would perhaps feel no more uneasiness on seeing the Japanese forces extend their action beyond the Chinese seas in order to bring an effective and direct aid to her European allies.

The evolution of American opinion is making progress. German intrigues to counteract this have precipitated rather than counteracted it by their maladdress and their disloyal acts.

American opinion will furthermore not fail to be impressed by the news that the Boers have unreservedly thrown in their lot with the mother country. Their contingents would fight under the orders of the same general who ten years ago had the glory of fighting down their heroic resistance. On this epic campaign in which Great Britain struggled with the tenacity and indomitable firmness remembered by all against long ill fortune for the simple reason that her flag was engaged, the two adversaries learned to estimate each other. And hardly had peace been established than Great Britain rendered to those whom she had treated as rebels their autonomy and liberty. This magnificent act conquered the hearts of the Boers. To-day they are ready to spill their blood for her and for the cause of the liberty of the people against that same Germany which some twelve years ago, noised about the world its propaganda in favour of the South African Republic.

The democracy of America, loving justice and liberty, is in open revolt against the barbarism of feudal Germanism and its vandalism at Louvain. She will not consent to the triumph of the forces of oppression, for she places the humanitarian point of view above all other considerations. Great Britain has no further doubts on America's feelings with regard to her.

But neither at Pretoria nor Bloemfontein nor Capetown, was there any doubt on the meaning of this crusade—this egoistic German friendship. The Boers knew the role played by Pan-Germanism and the colonial "arriere pensee" of the pro-Boer German who, above all things, sought a prey with which to increase German possessions in Western Africa. To-day William II hopes to realise this by crushing Europe.

But the Boers do not wish to become in the other hemisphere the same as are the Poles, Danes and Alsatians in the German Empire. To avoid such a danger, they will fight to the last man beside the country which assures them an existence dignified and free in the political sense, based on the equality and fraternity of the peoples.

Of all the testimonies of affection and devotion which Great Britain is receiving from the various elements which constitute her Coolnial Empire, that of the Boers will create the profoundest impression in America. It will finish the persuasion of American opinion. The tremendous wave of solidarity which carries all the loyal nations is thus sweeping away little by little the miserable efforts of the Germanic propaganda.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

COULD NOT SACRIFICE HER NATIONAL HONOUR.

The Belgian Government, in its reply dated August 29th, to Austria's declaration of war, says Belgium has always entertained friendly relations with all her neighbours without distinction. She has scrupulously fulfilled the duty which neutrality imposed upon her, but she could not accept proposals of Germany having for their object the violation of engagements which had been the condition attaching to the creation of the Kingdom of Belgium.

She did not consider that a people, however weak it might be, could mistake its duty and sacrifices its honour by bowing before superior force. The Government waited, not only until the ultimatum had been presented, but until its territory had been violated by German troops, before calling upon France and England, the guarantors of its neutrality, and at the same time upon Germany and upon Austria-Hungary to co-operate in the name and by virtue of the Treaties for the defence of Belgian territories.

By repulsing by arms she did not even perpetrate an act of hostility within the meaning of Article 10 of the Hague Convention on the rights and duties of neutral Powers. Germany herself has recognised that her aggression constitutes a violation of the rights of the people, and, being unable to justify it, she has invoked her strategic interest.

Belgium formally denies the assertion that Austro-Hungarian subjects in Belgium have suffered in Belgium treatment contrary to the most primitive dictates of humanity. The Royal Government from the commencement of hostilities gave the strictest orders that the persons and property of Austro-Hungarian subjects should be safeguarded.

MEETING AT CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHHOTA UDEPUR, Sept. 28.

On Saturday last a crowded meeting at Chhota Udepur convened and presided over by the Rajaji Saheb, unanimously resolved amidst great enthusiasm to start subscriptions to supplement those already made by the Rajaji. Nearly Rs. 1,500 were subscribed on the spot and four annas and two annas collections in talukas were also begun.

A meeting of the talukdars, bhagdars, citizens and Agency officers was held at Dasada for raising subscriptions for the Imperial Indian Fund on the 16th September, when several subscriptions were announce.

BELGIANS TREATED LIKE DOGS.

MR. JOHN REDMOND'S NIECE'S STORY.

I have just seen some extracts from a letter written by a niece of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., to a friend of hers. The writer is living with her husband in a town occupied by the Germans, writes Mr. B. J. Hodson to the "Daily News" from Antwerp under date August 29. She says:—

"They are absolute barbarians, and treat the people like dogs. For the least thing the inhabitants are shot, and they all live in fear of their lives. The town's most prominent men, in relays of three, guarded by soldiers, guarantee with their lives the good behaviour of the people. My husband is one of the guarantors. On Wednesday night he spent his hours of vigil in the Town Hall. Imagine my feelings. The Germans take everything. No matter how well they are treated and received, they behave filthily and brutally, officers and men alike. Empty houses they smash from top to bottom."

I omit the names of the writer and of the town in which she is resident, for obvious reasons.

Refugees arriving here continue to tell stories of German barbarities. I myself have spoken with one girl of 16 years, who was violated before the eyes of her parents. From the latter I received confirmation of the girl's story.

A gendarme here has just received the news that his father, eighty-seven years of age, his mother, his two sisters, and his two brothers have all been killed at Eppeghem, near Malines—for what reason or on what grounds he does not know.

LONDON LETTER.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION

RECRUITING OFFICES BESIEGED.

THE KING AND THE WOUNDED

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

A GOLDEN DEED OF THE WAR.

Our correspondent describes the dogged and determined spirit with which the public are facing the war; the feeling that has been aroused by the barbarities of the Germans has done much to encourage recruiting, and the sort of barbarity that has been committed was tragically illustrated by the case of a group of refugees in Charing Cross Station whose relatives had been butchered. The King and Queen were still in London visiting the wounded. A romantic story of the war is that of Lieutenant Grenfell's rescue when wounded, by the Duke of Westminster.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

We are all under the influence of the war nowadays and within a radius of three hundred yards of where I am writing this letter there are no less than four recruiting stations. At the great meeting at Guildhall that has just been held, Mr. Asquith announced that nearly three hundred thousand recruits had already been entered since Lord Kitchener's appeal. This result must be considered excellent, especially when it is borne in mind that all those who have applied have not been by any means accepted, while the organisation has been unable to cope at some centres with the numerous applicants, so that there is already a large overflow waiting, apart from newcomers.

It must not be forgotten that the English as a race are slow to move. During the past two days the number of able-bodied young men who have surrounded the recruiting offices have been greater than at any other period since our new War Minister issued his appeal. It seems to have been a clever move to suggest that young men up to the number of fifty could arrange to enter the same battalion as their friends. The result has been the arrival of little processions, usually ranging from fifteen to thirty men that have marched up to the recruiting offices in many cases playing mouth organs or concertinas, but in every case full of high sprits. I have watched a great number of these embryo warriors. They are certainly the right stuff out of which "Tommy Atkins" is made. If not always very tall, they are sturdy and broad-shouldered; the type of young men who do not allow natural good nature to interfere with an instinct for returning blow for blow and avenging insults. There is no question that the stories of German attrocities to the helpless wounded and women and children are doing more for recruiting than anything else. I have talked to one or two wounded men from the front, both English and Belgian. In few cases are injuries very serious and the Belgians, not less than the British, are burning with a desire to return to the scene of battle and have what "Tommy Atkins" described as "another Smack." Having known the average Englishman of this class for many years in times of peace I had come to regard him as the embodiment of patience and toleration. This he may be, but there has grown up a nasty hatred for his Teutonic foe that is ominous.

THE PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

From officers and others who have seen conditions across the Channel I am told that the hatred is growing intense between our soldiers and those of the Kaiser. The former seem to have caught some of the feelings of their French and Belgian allies. To those like myself who have seen the dire distress of Belgian refugees who have arrived here it is not difficult to realise the feelings of our men fighting for the liberty of Europe. At Charing Cross yesterday I found a little group in the waiting room that presented a particularly pathetic picture. There were two women, two children of six and eight years respectively who were being looked after by a young woman. The little ones looked round them with wonder while they clung to the skirts of their relatives. They were not weeping, these women! They had passed that stage, but their eyes were tired and reddened with sleepless nights and the effects of tears; while their faces generally were pinched. I had scarcely said two words to them before I realised that the suffering caused by any reference to what they had gone through would have made it cruel to question then. This, however, I did learn. The man was not a relative but a neighbour. The children belonged to a family of four, two of whom,—one a little tot of three,—had been lost, whilst of their menkind one thing alone was certain; inoffensive civilians, they had been brutally slaughtered by the Germans. No wonder this war is invoking so much enthusiasm and dogged determination in England. After the speeches of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour at the Guildhall today, a hundred and fifty recruits were enrolled within an hour from those present and enlisting was busily proceeding when I left.

THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT THE WOUNDED.

The King has not yet found it possible to join his troops at Aldershot, so many and various have been his duties in Town. Both his Majesty and the Queen have visited the first of the wounded that have come to London. First they went to the Military Hospital at Pimlico, built on the site of the old Milbank Prison, that hideous structure that those of us who can look back twenty years will remember. Here they saw a number of officers. At the London Hospital in the Mile End Road they visited the majority of the soldiers that have come to London for treatment. Their Majesties did not pass over a single private without some recognition and word of sympathy. Both the King and Queen were much struck by the evident attention paid to those wounded warriors lying surrounded by flowers, fruit and an ample supply of literature with which to while away their time. The case of two comrades in particular interested the King. It appears that one of these men carried his wounded friend on his back for several miles, although himself very exhausted. They did not see one another again until they found themselves lying side by side at the London Hospital. A like event, but with a difference occurred among the wounded at Netley Hospital. There was a German non-commissioned officer badly wounded who, with the want of delicacy, which unfortunately characterises the race, expressed to his nurse the revenge which he would have on the infantryman responsible for his condition should he meet him again. A cry of recognition come from a man a few cots off, who turned out to be the offending Tommy. It was soon found advisable to place the German in a separate ward.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S PLUCK.

No doubt you will have heard the story of the gallantry shown by Captain Grenfell of the 7th Hussars, and the dash and pluck with which the Duke of Westminster rescued that gallant officer when wounded. This is, indeed, the story of two English sportsmen of the public school type and sounds like a contribution to the "Boys Own Paper" published *pour encourager les autres*, as the French say. The two officers are friends and both champions of outdoor exercise. Nobody has done more for the advancement of British sport than the Duke unless it is the popular peer at Taplow Court formerly known as Willie Grenfell and head of the family to which Captain Grenfell and that brilliant soldier Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell belong. Especially in Polo are the Duke of Westminster and the Grenfells in ardent sympathy. The Grenfells, by the way, are a Welsh family originally who for generations have been interested in mercantile and financial matters and are now among the really well-to-do families in England.

BEARERS OF GREAT NAMES.

Among the wounded who have since, it is believed, died is Viscount Hawarden, head of the family to which Mr. Cyril Maude, the actor, belongs. Another well known member of the family is Colonel Maude, who won the Victoria Cross at the siege of Lucknow. Many years ago Hawarden Castle, the late Mr. Gladstone's Welsh home, was owned by the Maudes; though the title is actually Irish. Viscount Hawarden is the first British nobleman to have been killed by the Germans. The first to have been wounded is the Earl of Leven and Melville. Another victim of the war, the late Lieut. Soames, was brought up at an historic old seat, Moor Park, Farnham. It was here that Sir William Temple had his Dutch garden celebrated as the home of Dean Swift when that eccentric genius was Sir William's secretary. There is a sun-dial on the lawn under which Sir William's heart is buried, Stella, the unhappy lady with a passion for Swift, dwelt in a cottage on the estate.

Two well-known names of heroic families are to be noted among the first list of killed. Captain Gatacre was a son of that brilliant General who unfortunately did not meet with the approval of Earl Roberts who after a midnight march in which Gatacre led him men to disaster, sent him home. A subsequent appointment of importance proved that the General's misfortune was not looked on very harshly. The late General Gatacre was somewhat of a martinet who spared neither himself nor his men. But he was a good soldier and popular with his men and the public. Captain Arnold Keppell was a kinsman of the Earl of Albermarle. The Keppells are an Anglo-Dutch family, that has produced great warriors, especially on the sea.

The death took place at Bangalore on Saturday morning of Mr. H. M. Gaynor, late Deputy Examiner, Finance Department, Government of India, at the age of 71.

THE NEW POPE

Reproduced from "The Daily Telegraph."

Cardinal Della Chiesa.

THE MASSACRE OF AERSCHOT.

MAYOR AND THE LEADING CITIZENS SHOT.

TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION BY THE GERMANS.

Mr. Harold Ashton special correspondent of the "Daily News," wired as follows from Dieppe on Sept. 2:—

Three of us—two correspondents and an engineer of the French railways who has just rushed through from Antwerp on imperative business—have just arrived here, the sole passengers on a grimy cross-Channel steamer, which has been sent over to fetch refugees fleeing from Paris.

The engineer brings thrilling stories from Aerschot, where he was the other day, and from which he managed to escape by the skin of his teeth. Aerschot, as everybody knows, has been occupied by the Germans for some weeks now, and the incident here has already been briefly reported in "The Daily News."

The story as told to me is almost too horrible for belief, but so, indeed, are the main facts upon which accounts already published agree I give the story as it was given to me.

The German colonel who was in command of the place quartered himself and his staff in the house of the Mayor. The Mayor had a young son, ardent for fighting. He was always plaguing his father to allow him to enlist, but time and again he was refused.

GERMANS IN POSSESSION.

The Germans swooped in, and before the youth could realise what really had happened he found to his tremendous mortification that he had to live day by day with the hated German colonel.

He openly insulted him. The colonel, comfortably quartered, laughed in the lad's flaming face. Many times these scenes occurred, and at last at one which was more irritating than ever the boy flew into a mad passion and shot the colonel dead.

Retribution was swift and terrible. It did not fall upon the boy alone. First of all he and his father were dragged out of the house, placed up against their own wall, and riddled with bullets.

Then 390 of the male inhabitants were sought out and herded into the church, amid the jeers of the wild German soldiery. When they were thus assembled their fate was announced to them from the pulpit by a German officer. They were to be let out of the church by threes, one of the three was to be chosen by a German jury outside in the churchyard and then led away and shot. The other two would be allowed to go.

So accordingly was this cold-blooded massacre carried out. Grown men and striplings were let out from the dim light of the old church into the bright sunshine, and there they stood blinking and wondering what hapless fate had in store for them. They had not to wait long. The verdict of the jury was quick and sure. Invariably the best, the fittest man of the three was picked out, led away among the tombs and shot dead.

Every man went to his death bravely. But it was a horrible business. Women and children were wailing all around; old men and boys trembled and wept in the market square. They could do nothing—but shudder as the shots rang out.

Thus 130 of the strongest and the best inhabitants of the doomed town of Aerschot went to their death.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has sanctioned grant of licences for supply of electrical energy in Lucknow and Allahabad to Messrs. Crompton and Co. Ltd., of London and Calcutta.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO REGAIN LOST TRADE.

OVERTURES TO BRITISH FIRMS.

A highly interesting situation has arisen out of the working arrangements which until the outbreak of war existed between British and German shipping lines, says "The Times."

No effort is required to recall the aggressive policy of the German lines during recent years. Their efforts were never so determined as during the few months preceding the war, and important negotiations forced on British owners were only interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

In a number of trades German lines shared the traffic with British, French, Belgian, Dutch, and other shipping lines. To-day the mercantile fleets of the allied nations maintain their services; the German vessels keep to port.

As the German lines are unable to maintain their share of the traffic efforts are being made to "keep their places warm for them." These are being made especially in New York, where firms who have represented German shipping companies are endeavouring to secure British vessels to take the place of the German vessels until the end of the war. Some of these firms are known to have German partners resident in Hamburg, and their interests in this matter are solely German. They find it desirable to secure British vessels partly because of the protection given by the British Navy and partly because merchants are only able to insure cargo against war risks under the Government scheme if it is carried in British bottoms. Much of the cargo usually carried from New York to Australia—a trade in which the German lines had firmly established themselves—is ordered by British firms who would desire to insure it at the British Government Office.

There is reason to believe that British owners have actually been approached to charter their vessels for the purpose of assisting the German lines in their present predicament. It is obvious though that they could not for a moment listen to the suggestion. Only yesterday news was published of the sinking of another British merchant steamer by a German cruiser, and to assist an enemy which is endeavouring to prey on British commerce would be in the highest degree unpatriotic and disloyal.

The policy which the strongest British lines are adopting is they can have on dealings, direct or indirect, with German shipping lines while the war lasts. There is ample British tonnage available, and the British owners will be able to supply all that is needed. Where the traffic has been shared by British and German lines the former are fully prepared to provide for the whole of the trade. Freights are being reduced in the principal trades, and British owners have now a great opportunity of assisting to fight the enemy. German financial leaders did not hesitate to make war on the London money market before war was declared; now since hostilities are in progress is the time for British owners to capture that part of the shipping trade which had been seized by the German shipping lines.

CURIOUS METHOD OF TAKING REVENGE.

Tukaram Angle, a Hindu, has reported to Superintendent Coxen that on Thursday evening a man named Kashiram Kondaji, with whom he had previously quarrelled, went to his hut at Elphinstone Road with *pendas* (sweets) and gave them to the members of his family. On being questioned Kashiram said that he had brought the sweets from a temple, where he had gone to offer prayers. He then made shares for the members of the complainant's family, leaving a big one for the complainant and then left. The complainant's wife advised him not to eat the sweet until he had properly tested it. The complainant followed that advice when to his surprise he found a fairly large quantity of mercury in the sweets. He then handed over the packets of sweets to Superintendent Coxen, who is making enquiries in the matter.

MONS AND AFTER.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN GERMAN LINES.

A THRILLING ODYSSEY.

A thrilling story of the fighting in the trenches at Mons has been told me by five British soldiers who escaped through the German lines and reached Ostend to-day after many adventures, wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" at Ostend on Aug. 28. I met them here, and returned with them to England. They were in private clothes, ragged, weary, and unwashed. They looked like tramps, but I discovered that they were British soldiers who had walked all the way from Warmes, the British hospital station, about five miles south-west of Mons. One of them, a lance-corporal in the 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, gave a vivid account of the German attack on the trenches, and told a story, almost incredible, of the deliberate murder of British wounded by the German troops. He said:—"We were entrenched on Sunday afternoon, and I slept in the trenches on Sunday night. On Monday afternoon we were attacked by the enemy more rapidly than was expected. The German infantry advanced in massed squares covered by their artillery. They marched in solid masses, firing volleys and then resuming their march. They seemed to expect that their mere presence would demoralize the British and put them to flight. But for a long time the splendid marksmanship of the British infantry kept them off, and it was only the deadly effect of the German artillery which turned the scale in the enemy's favour. In this part of the field the Germans had 16 guns against out two.

"They were a long time finding the range, but when they did find it the murderous shell fire compelled us to retire to other trenches out of range of the German artillery. The moment we began to retire the German infantry fixed bayonets and came at us. I took shelter, but was knocked senseless by a shrapnel. . .

"After the Germans had passed by, I was picked up by the ambulance and taken to the hospital. As I was only slightly injured I was used as a stretcher-bearer during that afternoon, and helped to gather in the wounded. Colonel Gibbs, who commanded the West Riding Regiment, told us on Tuesday night that we were prisoners in the hands of the Germans, but advised all those who were able to do so to try to escape, as the Germans had left the hospital unguarded. So later in the evening I with two men of the West Riding Regiment left the hospital. We were instructed to proceed, if possible, in a westerly direction, and this we did, but eventually we found ourselves going north and reached Jeneppe. Here we discovered many German soldiers, so we returned towards Warmes.

EVADING GERMAN PATROLS.

"Fortunately we reached a small village, where some Belgians took us into their house and supplied us with civilian clothing. We set out again in a westerly direction, but eventually we reached Moffet, a small village south-east of Ath, which, apparently, is a German hospital base. We made a detour round the east side of Ath, and were fortunate enough to strike the road to Renaix. We had had several lucky escapes from capture by German patrols, but the country was well wooded, and we were able to hide until the patrols had passed. On the Renaix road we fell in with two men of the 1st Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. It was dark when we reached Renaix. We were thoroughly tired out and hungry, so we determined to see whether we could get a night's lodging in the police-station. Outside the Hotel de Ville there was a group of officials, one of whom spoke English. He told us there were Germans in the neighbourhood and it would be unsafe for us to remain in the town. They gave us a good feed, and put us in charge of two gendarmes, who conducted us as far as Oudenarde. From there we went by train to Ghent, and took another train to Ostend."

The two men of the Norfolk Regiment stated that they left Plymouth last week and disembarked at Le Havre. They travelled by train for two days, and then marched 70 miles in the direction of Mons. At a village a few miles west of Warmes they were so footsore that they had to fall out of the ranks, with a few other men who were ill. They were left in a schoolroom in in the village, while the regiment pushed on to Mons to take part in the engagement. There were no beds in the schoolroom, but there was straw on the floor for them to lie on. Eventually instructions came to remove the disabled men south, to the hospital base. These two men lost their way. After wandering about for some days they managed to obtain civilian clothes, and eventually they reached Ath.

Messrs. C. M. Gregory and Co., engineers and contractors, will shortly commence survey for the construction of an aerial ropeway from Dehra Dun to Mussooree and Rajpur to Mussooree and notifications required under the Land Acquisition Act have been published.

WIRELESS OR OIL TANKS.

EMDEN'S MADRAS VISIT.

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—"Little now remains to be said or written about the Emden's visit to Madras, so the following view by an eye-witness who was watching the incident from the verandah of the Telegraph Office may be of interest to some of your readers, as the writer does not agree with the supposition that the cruiser's objective was the oil thanks. On reaching the Bay of Bengal the Emden's plan was of course to do all possible damage to British shipping. Let us now consider how this object would best be attained in Madras. The Emden might have fired on all or any of the following:—(1) the shipping; (2) the wireless station; (3) the port and arsenal; (4) the oil tanks and (5) the town buildings. It may be assumed she had full information regarding the position of all of these, and it is reasonable also to assume that the cruiser would believe the wireless station completely finished seeing that it was begun over a year ago. The Emden evidently did not know that the guns, equal to her own, were in position. It is possible also that she believed the Napier battery was still armed seeing that she arrived from the direction where its fire would be masked.

OIL TANKS NOT THE OBJECTIVE.

"Now, as regards the town buildings, little damage could be done with the armaments possessed by the Emden, they were not fired on, assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, and were certainly not the cruiser's objective.

"It is difficult to see why the oil tank should have been her object either, those actually hit were most inconspicuous and most hidden by other buildings of all tanks on the shore, and if damage was the object, much greater loss would have been done by sinking the shipping. The fort and arsenal were not attacked for the reason given above. That no great impression would be made on the buildings by such guns as the Emden possessed why was the shipping not sunk? The answer to this probably is that judging from her previous exploits the causing of loss of life seems no part of the Emden's plan. Her commander would know that the crews were on board. He suspected no defence and he could have given warning to the crews to leave and then have sunk the empty ships. This, however, would take time and it is essential to the success of a boat employed on such a work as the Emden is, that no time should be wasted and that rapid moves should be made to escape the pursuit. The shipping then was evidently not the Emden's objective. She would prefer to pick this up at sea and had apparently lain off Madras for some time with that idea. There remains the wireless station which the cruiser would believe to be working now. The importance to the Emden of destroying this and thus securing herself against interruption in her further adventures is evident.

THE WIRELESS STATION.

"Turning now to the actual events, at 9-30 p.m. exactly the Emden's search-light was run on the Central Telegraph Office. Before any shot was fired the light travelled along the buildings past the High Court to the wireless station and firing then began at once. Until the firing ceased at 9-45 p.m. the searchlight was directed, raised, and lowered towards the wireless station. At that time the cruiser was about one mile straight out at sea, a little north of the old entrance to the harbour, the distance being judged by the time elapsing between the sight of the flash and arrival of the sound of report. While the firing continued the cruiser was almost stationary, moving perhaps four or five knots an hour. On examination of the ground by the writer the width of the cone of dispersion coincided with the width of the wireless station, as it would appear by the posts from the position of the cruiser. The depth of the cone was roughly about 600 yards, which gives an impression that the fire was directed to search in depth and sweep in width with a view to the destruction of the power-house and uprights of the wireless station. Viewed from the groyne in a line of fire of the cruiser, the wireless posts look as if they stood up from the spot on which the fire was actually directed; that the whole of the fire fell short of the wireless station, must be ascribed to the difficulty of picking up such a target at night and we have had it already stated that the Emden's marksmanship is poor, as evidenced by her firing at the ships she sunk off the Hooghly. The shells found in more remote parts of the city were fired high on the chance of wrecking the wireless posts and stays. The telegraph office was certainly not shot or fired at as some accounts stated. Subsequent movements of the Emden and her hanging about on the coast between Pondicherry and Porto Novo lead to the suppositions, that she is trying to pick up wireless messages from Colombo or Madras, as she must be in ignorance still as to whether the Madras wireless is working. I therefore, conclude that the object of the attack was the wireless installation and that the firing of the oil tanks was a mere chance."

BOMBAY INDIAN MERCHANTS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER.

INDIA'S LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Saturday, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas moving the adoption of the report, said:—The year under review has by no means been an uneventful one for the Indian mercantile community of this city. The deplorable smash of Indian Banking institutions that commenced exactly a year back deepened most frightfully towards the end of 1913, and one could dwell on this sad topic and lessons taught by many of the revelations in the course of winding up these institutions. The Report of the Finance Commission which was published in the earlier part of the year demanded your Committee's attention. Although several of our members held decided opinions on some of the important items of the Report, your committee could in June last, resolve on a certain expression of opinions regarding the main subjects dealt with in the Report. This expression of the Committee's opinion may undergo imporant changes in the light of the exceptional practical experience, that we are bound to gain in the financial conditions brought on by the war. The series of fires on the cotton stocked at Colaba has been another course of a very exciting and serious topic to the commercial community, not only of Bombay but whereever Bombay has had trading connections in that important staple of India. The Government of Bombay lost no time in appointing a strong representative committee to investigate the causes of these fires, and to suggest preventive measures for the future. The Report of this Committee has been submitted to Government, but unfortunately its receipt by Government concided with the most important exciting and all engrossing event of the year under report viz., the outbreak of hostilities between England and Germany.

A HOLY WAR.

The supreme gravity and importance of the effects of this war on the trade, commerce and industry of not only this Presidency nor of India nor of the British Emdency, nor of India, nor of the whole of the civilised world, make this war the most engrossing topic of the day, as it threatens to be the most bloody war of the last few centuries. The temper in which England had drawn the sword has been shown in the noble and impressive speeches of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. They have made it clear that we have been forced into war mainly because we refused to stand aside and allow the public law of Europe to be flagrantly and cynically violated by Germany. We are contending for the observance of treaties and for the liberties of the small nations against a power which has openly declared that neither treaty nor national rights will be allowed to interfere with its military convenience. We are fighting, in a word, for the secredness of international obligations, the disregard of which would reduce civilisation to chaos. The realisation of this fact has produced in Great Britain a national unity never seen in the case of any previous conflict. The most convinced advocates of peace feel that this is a holy war into which England has entered reluctantly but with a keen sense of duty.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

India has naturally taken her place loyally and promptly by the side of the other component parts of the Empire, and has through her trusted and true friend the beloved Viceroy, not only assured the Imperial Throne of her loyalty at this juncture, but has done what humble work she could do with her limited means and from her great distance from the seat of war. India has sent troops to fight for England, her princes have been vying with each other offering their personal services and resources to the august King-Emperor, and the people have been paying their mites quite readily for the relief of the families of those that are bound to suffer whilst fighting. Well may the British Parliament and public have been struck by the wave of loyal enthusiasm in India as reported by the Viceroy after the meeting of the Supreme Council on the 8th inst., but, to us, who have experienced the innumerable blessings of the just, impartial and peaceful British rule for the last fifty years and more, this outburst of loyalty would appear only a natural result of the good beneficent rule. I am sure I am voicing your feelings when I say that nothing else but sincere loyalty could go from India to England.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Over and above sharing the benefits of the British Government in the steps devised in London to relieve trade and commerce from the embarrassment of this warfare, the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have been wide awake to their responsibilities, and have given a sympathetic hearing to the inconvenience of the mercantile community and, wherever possible, prompt steps have been taken to relieve the situation. The local Presidency Bank has come out, as expected of her, to assist the trade wherever circumstances permit it, and I think I may very well congratulate Sir James Begbie and Mr. John Miller, Chairman of the Associated Exchange Banks on the very patient, hopeful and persevering manner in which they have discharged their duties during the earlier part of August, inspiring confidence amongst the people. It was at one time seriously feared that the declaration of a moratorium by Banks in India would be necessary; but thanks to the Government of India and our bankers this was not to be. Had this moratorium come on, I am afraid it would have played serious havoc with that little credit and confidence that existed in commercial circles during this period, and as far as the proverbially shy Indian capital is concerned we would have seen this disappear for quite a considerable time. As matters stood, however, the only extraordinary event was the exchange of currency notes by the masses for gold and silver and temporary withdrawal of deposits from savings banks. With reports in the local newspapers of this being done in London, Berlin and Paris the masses took fright, totally unjustified though it was. This state of things continued about the middle of August, but since then this nervousness has disappeared, principally due to the belying of fears of moratorium being notified. Recently there is a distinctly more confident feeling coming on, and as weeks passed I have little oubt that we will see the usual confidence and credit restored. If it comes slowly it will come surely to stay; and I do not think any measures are specially necessary beyond the normal course of business and dealings in Presidency towns like Bombay being kept up as usual.

It is sad to see that there has been an exodus of people from Bombay to upcountry, frightened by the war scare. One cannot help feeling a little amazed at this. We are immensely remote from the seat of war. Even the worst damage that can be done by a few hiding enemy ships is very small and guarded as Bombay is by efficient landbatteries and cruiser ships one fails to see in this exodus any sense of reason, or of plausible doubt. Of course it has to be borne in mind that a part of these people who are leaving Bombay, consists of those who are out of employment or whose sources of revenue have disappeared for the time being. No one can possibly object to their leaving expensive Bombay for the cheaper living in the Districts. But when one hears of a talk of people leaving Bombay out of fright and nervousness one cannot help pitying the ignorance and the delicate nerves of such a class. It is our duty to try and set matters right before these people at every opportunity.

Of course it cannot be denied that hard cash is scarce since the outbreak of hostilities, and that the mainstay of our wealth having depreciated in values there is a distinctly depressed and dull feeling all round. But this is only a natural result, of our Empire being one of the most important belligerent parties, and while even neutral states like America have proved not to be above this depression what wonder that we should feel it in India? We may congratulate ourselves on our not feeling the effects of the war more than we have.

OUR DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

Our duty to the Empire comes up here, and it is for us to bear up these inconveniences and anxieties in a a bold and patient and persevering spirit relying upon the justice and righteousness of our cause and the strength of our Empire which will lead the allied forces to ultimate victory. The exigencies of our being citizens of the British Empire make it imperative on us to hold our business affairs in a manner thoroughly in keeping with Imperial interests and to maintain and to induce others to maintain that attitude of calm, reasoned confidence which ought to be the key note of our financial and commercial policy at this juncture. Our position is very strong. We shall probably feel the shock of war as little as any portion of the Empire; and if only we are confident in our strength and avoid panic and allay apprehension amongst the uneducated we shall all assist in preserving the tranquillity which is so important. We are enjoying and will continue always to enjoy full benefits of the protection and tranquillity that can be afforded by this powerful Empire, and it behoves us all to reciprocate this protection with our fellow citizens on lines in no way narrow-minded. This war which looks like being the biggest and the most serious one of the last many centuries, demands this, and I have no doubt the Indian commercial community will rank next to none in playing their part as required by this extraordinary state of affairs. It is only then that we shall have justified our responsibilities at this juncture. It is very gratifying to note that all sections of the Indian trading community came out most readily and cordially to co-operate with Government in their efforts in August last to prevent rates for food stuffs and other necessaries of life from going up abnormally. This co-operation of wholesale and retail dealers was most useful in the very prompt and satisfactory work done by the Food Prices Committee of this city, and I am sure Government appreciate this co-operation.

YARN AND CLOTH MARKETS.

The stocks of yarn and cloth show at the moment, a depreciation in value owing to export facilities being absent and owing to extraordinary dullness due to the scare in the bazaars caused in August last. But as imports from Germany and Austria are bound to stop now and those from other European countries diminish, there will be opened up a big field for supply of cloth in our market which can well be served by our mills. It is to be hoped the British manufacturer will turn his attention to the sorts and varieties noted to replace the German imports. With the bitter experience of the innumerable difficulties and worries connected with a state of warfare every merchant will give preference to British connections; and there is no doubt this war will hold out to this generation in undoubted clearness the advantages of British trading connections. The prospects of the monsoon for Indian crops have been quite promising at the moment. Owing to some of our customers being engaged in war, it may not be said safe to foretell a year of good prices nor of fair rates for the produce of the cultivators. But we must not forget that even amongst experts there is a difference of opinion regarding the duration of this bloody strife in Europe. The best hope that one can possibly hold out in an early cessation of hostilities, of course with victory to the gallant allies who have stood forth and volunteered to bear all the consequences of such a struggle in the interests of humanity, liberty and righteousness. Whenever this happy day should come it will bring on in its wake a dawn of prosperity to the trade and industry of India, nay, I may say, of the whole world. During the year under report I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the very zealous and able manner in which our Secretary has discharged his duties to the complete satisfaction of the Committee. Besides his connection by service with this Chamber, Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta appears to be sincerely attached to his work and I hope he will always continue to work for us in that spirit. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconding the motion, said:—You all know that war is one of the greatest calamities for a nation to pass through. I need not also, I think, remind you of the fact that the subjects of the Empire have it, as their primal duty at such times to stand by and to co-operate with governing authorities who are engaged for their defence. It is also their duty to preserve their balance of mind and not to be ruffled by any rumours which may be flying about due to the ignorance of the public. It was seen that several merchants, on the out-break of hostilities, threw off their business and went to their native places, while several others closed up a large portion of their business. The result of this nervousness is seen in the great loss which the commercial community and, I may say, the public is suffering from, and the cessation of all business activity. This is specially to be condemned as up to this time there has happened nothing which should cause this nervousness. Rather one should think that, looking to the steps which have been taken by the Government, trade and commerce should go in their usual normal way. It is solely due to the thoughtlessness of the people that the present disturbed condition of the market is due. If such a condition of the trades and industries, as we see to-day, continues for a long time, it will mean the most serious mishap. There is only one remedy for this state of things and it is that all our traders and merchants should resume their business operations with the same amount of confidence in one aother as was displayed by them before the war and thus revive the credit which is absent from business since the last banking smash. If this is not done merchants will have to suffer much and the country too will have to suffer in consequence. They should rather rouse themselves and set to thinking out remedies to weed out the evils which may be there consequent upon the present conditions. Banks should at such times try to minimise the evil effects by accommodating to the best of their capacities, honest and reliable merchants. Credit being the corner-stone of business, it would be extremely unfortunate were the banks to refuse such an accommodation. As usual big banks think it to be their duty to help only big merchants and make advances only to Shroffs who endorse bills as middlemen. At the present juncture these middlemen whose business it was to endorse bills, being absent due to war, there must be some means found out by the banks for accommodating petty merchants and traders in order that there may not be a collapse. They can very well adopt the expedient of utilising the agency of guarantee brokers for the purpose of safeguarding themselves against loss.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEDURE.

Another matter to which I wish to draw your attention is the unusual procedure adopted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a deputation of which waited upon the Secretary of State for India, suggesting to him to move the Commercial Associations concerned to extend the delivery time for July and August shipments. This suggestion was unfortunately endorsed by the Government of India. I must say that it would have been better if the Government had not been led away by this one-sided suggestion and had consulted the Associations concerned before they acted upon the suggestion of the Manchester Chamber. The Native Piecegoods Association has forwarded a communication to the Government on this subject, from which they will be convinced as to how improper and absurd is the demand of the Manchester Chamber. The Manchester shippers represented that they feared that they would not be able to get steamers in time. But as a matter of fact steamers had already left for Bombay before the deputation waited on the Secretary of State. Nor had the Manchester Chamber or the shippers concerned asked the local merchants or the Association for any extension of time on the aforementioned plea before their deputation waited on the Secretary of State. Before I conclude, I fervently pray that the Almighty Providence will enable the British Government and its Allies to bring to a speedy and successful termination the war into which they had to enter for the sake of liberty and humanity. (Applause.)

BANDRA AND B. B AND C. I. RY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am glad that "Passenger" has at last drawn, through your hospitable columns, the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., to the great inconvenience caused to scores of pass-holders on account of the 6-32 p.m. train from Churchgate not halting at Bandra since the last change in the time-table.

Having travelled regularly by this train I can say that after office hours, it used to be the most convenient train for all classes of people resident at Bandra. In proof of this it can be asserted that, notwithstanding its being a Virar local, the train discharged nearly three-fourths of its live load at the above-named station. As it is the train at present leaves Grant Road, the last halting station in town, practically empty.

I trust, therefore, that the authorities will find no difficulty in reverting to the old arrangement, for which the gratitude of a large travelling public will, first of all, be due to your

ADVOCACY.

Sept. 25.

FIRE IN A MOVING TRAIN.

GUARD COULD NOT BE HELD CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

The case in which engine driver Dhunjishaw Jamsetjee Panday of the Madras and S. M. Railway is charged with endangering safety of passengers, travelling by his train on the 21st May last when two passenger vehicles caught fire and a woman and her child were burnt to death while 10 others received injuries through jumping off the train, was decided by Major Lyons, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum on Friday. After going into the evidence at a considerable length, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the accused could not be held criminally responsible. He accordingly acquitted and discharged him.

George C. Evance, who was charged with cheating Mrs. Cromwell of St. Mark's Hotel, Bangalore, of Rs. 450 by borrowing that sum without ostensible means of repayment, has been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Bangalore to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or three months more.

Some 100,000 Chinese coolies who were working for German firms in tin mines and on rubber plantations in the Straits, are being returned to their homes in China by the Straits Government.

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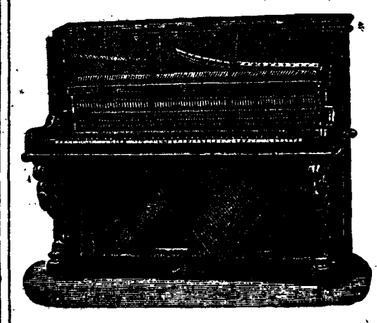

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FEAR OF UHLANS.

STORY OF A PANIC.

The way to shut people's mouths is to open their eyes; if they cannot see they will shout, and the result will be— panic, writes Mr. William Maxwell in the "Daily Telegraph" from—(probably taken out by the Censor) on August 25.

The authorities in this region have learned the lesson and have issued a proclamation setting forth the reasons for abandoning certain parts of the country owing to the presence of some German cavalry in the district Roubaix-Tourcoing (north of Lille), which is defended by Territorial units.

"In telling the whole truth," says the proclamation, "the Government and the military authorities are giving the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity."

This frank statement has stopped a panic, which was spreading with dangerous rapidity. People have sense enough to know—when they are told—that country has sometimes to be abandoned for purely military reasons. The problem is to choose a battle-ground that gives assurance of victory. Russia let Napoleon penetrate as far as Moscow. But when people are left to draw their own conclusions from the sudden retirement of their defenders they acknowledge only one cause—defeat. Fear has big eyes, and can magnify a patrol into an army.

No contagion spreads more rapidly than that of fear. It started at Tournai, across the Belgian frontier, where the enemy's cavalry was active in all directions. In Lille one breathed quite another atmosphere. Everything seemed secure in this great and wealthy city, where the streets were crowded and gay with flags, and hotels and cafes were thronged with soldiers and civilians. Lille might have been en fete.

Suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, the scene changed. A whispered word flew round the city: "The Uhlans are coming!" Instantly people hurried away from the little round tables in the cafes, carriages and taxis vanished, shops pulled down their shutters, doors were bolted and barred, flags were removed, and the streets, clamorous with life a moment before, were almost deserted.

"The Uhlans are coming!"

PAROXYSM OF TERROR.

Motor-cars chuff-chuffed impatiently at the hotel doors; officers unattached to regiments threw their things pell-mell into kit-bags—everywhere signs of hurried flight.

What in the world had happened to produce this paroxysm of alarm?

Early in the day an officer had warned a party of belated Americans that they would be wise to leave at once. They were now nailing to their bed-room doors the Stars and Stripes, without which no good American ever crosses his own threshold. Why this fever of patriotism? The hotel porter who had gone to the station with their luggage had come back with word that the station was closed, that no trains were running, and that neither carriage nor taxi could be had for love or money.

"The Uhlans are coming!" That was enough. Nobody had seen one, yet many-headed rumour insisted that 30,000 Uhlans, with artillery and Maxim guns, were already thundering at the gates. Why, then, were French soldiers walking unarmed about the streets? The city, of course, could not be defended; it is not a fortified place, and resistance would involve useless sacrifice. But the garrison would never dream of surrendering when they could walk out. But how were we to account for the hurried departure of officers and the order given to the citizens to remove all flags?

It was a mystery if it was not a scare.

"My advice to you is to take the road while it is open," said a French officer who was hastening his departure. The German regulations for correspondents are, I am told, even more severe than our own, and I decided to retire. As I was leaving the city a Belgian volunteer battalion forced to retreat across the frontier was entering from the north. Had the good people of Lille mistaken them for Germans? I hope so. It would serve them right. The Belgians have so often mistaken me for a German.

I still refuse to believe that any German force would venture into Lille. Yet at Armentieres, not far from the border, I was awakened at five o'clock in the morning by an agitated crowd outside the railway station.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

"All communications are cut," declared a gendarme. "The douaniers have orders to concentrate at a place to the south. Soldiers have been passing through from Lille all night. The roads are barred."

Once more I was compelled to take the road along which troops were marching in orderly and leisurely fashion, that spoke of anything but hurried retreat. At La Bassee, in the mining district, I saw trains speeding by with brave little Belgians hanging on to the buffers and standing on the roofs of carriages—cheered by the crowd, and sending back a cheer that had the true ring of victory.

Where to go was the question. Douai seemed a possible retreat from the area of active operations, for it has an academic reputation as the former seat of an English Catholic college. So I took the road south, through miles and miles of depressing collier villages. At first sight Douai was attractive, but no sooner had I entered than I detected something unpleasantly familiar. It was the atmosphere of uncertainty and alarm which has spread south from Brussels. The streets were silent and almost empty; people wore their best clothes—though it was not Sunday—they assembled in small groups, and spoke in whispers; most of the shops were closed—in short, the town was palsied with fright.

Surely, I had not again wandered into the area of active operations.

"Have you any news of the Germans?" asked a lawyer, who had come from a village near by.

"No, I don't want to hear anything about them. I have come to Douai to keep out of their way."

"Then you have come to the wrong place. They are here."

"Why, I thought I left them behind at Lille."

"Well, they are now at the Lille gate of this town." This time there was no mistake about it. The Uhlans were close to the town. Motor cyclists were fleeing before them, and the people who stood in the streets were rooted to the spot in sheer fright. It was useless to assure them that no harm would befall civilians. The Uhlan has a bad name, and has done his best to keep it.

These raids have served their purpose. They have terrorised city and countryside, where there are no patrols to check them. It is not the actual damage they do, for that is infinitesimal. It is the moral effect they have on the population, who having no facts to restrain their imagination, give free rein to their wildest imaginations. If Lille had known twelve hours before that German cavalry were operating in their neighbourhood, the citizens would have kept their heads. They had nothing to fear.

This policy of absolute silence has been abandoned here, and the blight that threatened the whole region has been arrested. At last—after a punctured tyre had nearly defeated all my precautions—I have reached what has at least the appearance of a safe refuge. The air is charged with the vigour and confidence that come from knowledge of essential facts. Where it happens to be I will not say, lest the Uhlans take it into their heads to come this way. They would have a warm reception.

Aug. 26.

The cavalry that has been alarming this district evidently belongs to a division operating independently on the enemy's extreme right. It seems incredible that the Germans would risk a large force in this direction until the great battle of the Meuse is decided. But they may have some daring and reckless stroke in hand.

I have just been talking with a Belgian officer, who motored from Namur to-day. He denies that Namur has been taken. The story, which is quoted from a London paper, he describes as absurd.

Aug. 27.

There has been a general exodus from this place all night. When I awoke at four a. m. it was to discover that all the soldiers had left and that once more I must take to the road.

There has been fighting near Cambrai.

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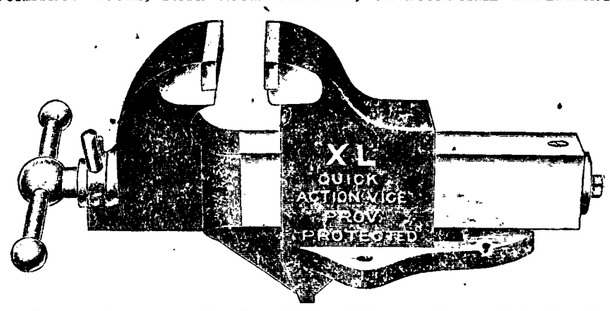

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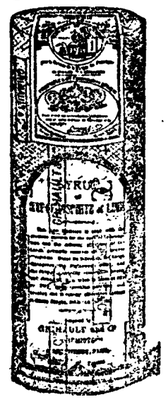

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